

Mr Jones, the transport leader, is to ask the union to freeze the prices of fuel goods and services for twelve months in return for agreeing to accept a flat-increase policy in the next wages round. The unions would then tell negotiators to ask for no more than a £10 a week cost-of-living bonus. The Jones plan will be considered by the TUC General Council on Wednesday.

udge  
Jones will relay lay  
June on which the  
s will accept a flat-  
rate policy in the  
round, and the  
t his demands is  
port ministers.  
port workers' leader  
the Government to  
collective bargaining  
to help the Govern-  
ment inflation at a  
the TUC-Labour  
committee. He will  
on all essential  
up to 12 months, and  
ent to £10 a week  
bonus for all the  
the next year.  
nor think we are  
the gravity of the  
in Britain."  
night, "I intend to  
issue. The Govern-  
ment firmly out on  
e are going to get a  
from the trade union  
is argued that wage  
control is not the main  
the rate of inflation.  
and much stronger  
ols, including a re-  
ne price code and a  
er the wage range  
of goods and ser-  
vice goods, clothing,  
household durables,  
and food.  
stringent measures  
on the price front  
unions be able to  
annual collective bar-  
a year by telling  
to ask for no more  
week cost-of-living  
allowance. The TUC  
is pay and not cost  
the basic rate. That  
could not be reflected  
in pay or then  
the pay packet.  
There are clear firm  
on prices it is very  
y to revise the  
wage guide  
Jones added.  
of Mr. Jones's  
drain wage inflation  
on a decisive two-  
ty at Wednesday's

crucial meeting at the TUC  
General Council in London.  
The Jones formula to super-  
side free collective bargaining  
by acceptance of a single figure  
increase has come under attack  
from left-wing and craft unions.  
The TUC's own General Council  
will argue that it is the only  
alternative to a statutory in-  
comes policy or punitive fixa-  
tion measures.  
Opposition to the flat-rate  
policy will also come from  
come from the train drivers,  
the engineering workers, the  
miners, the boiler-makers, Mr.  
Will Jenkins's union and possi-  
bly other white-collar unions  
representing teachers and local  
government workers.  
But with the threat of a rail-  
way strike from today removed  
only by another settlement well  
outside the wage restraint  
guidelines applied by last  
year's Trade Union Congress,  
political pressure on the unions  
to take more restrictive  
measures has increased.  
Reacting to Mr. Healey's  
weekend speech in which he  
said the TUC had set the dead-  
line for tightening up the social  
contract, Mr. Len Murray, gen-  
eral secretary of the TUC, said  
the unions were well aware of  
the difficulties of the economic  
situation.  
"We are in the middle of a  
searching examination of what  
we can do to help. The TUC,  
for its part, is prepared to do  
the best it can. But the Gov-  
ernment must make it possible  
for the TUC to help. The TUC  
is not a magic wand. It is not  
I and I have never met a miracle-  
maker in this business."  
The optimistic timetable of  
supporters of the Jones plan  
envisages a successful defence  
of the principle of flat rate  
wage increases in the coming  
polishing-up of the formula in  
time for the July 5 meetings of  
the TUC economic committee.  
That key committee would  
be responsible for recommend-  
ing to the Council the new policy  
document which would replace  
the one known as *The Development  
of the Social Contract*, to the full  
general council meeting on July  
23. Such a sequence of events

would, less fit into the Chan-  
celor's timetable for the year.  
The details of the Jones plan  
are still not wholly clear. But  
from his remarks during the  
last economic committee meet-  
ing, it seems that he wants the  
same pay rise for everyone.  
Any "special cases" would be  
dealt with by arbitration, prob-  
ably through the Advisory,  
Conciliation and Arbitration  
Service.  
Implicit in that view is that  
normal collective bargaining  
would be needed for a year,  
and there would be no strikes  
over pay.  
The obstacles in the way of  
the acceptance and implementa-  
tion of the policy are manifest,  
said Mr. Arthur Secord, the  
left-wing leader of the York-  
shire miners, made clear his  
rejection on Saturday. He told  
a Yorkshire miners' gala that  
workers would not tolerate the  
social contract move towards a  
flat-rate increase.  
Appearing at the gala, Mr.  
Foot, Secretary of State for  
Employment, drew applause for  
the measures the Government  
had taken since coming to office  
after the 1977 pits crisis.  
He asked for support for the  
social contract, but the miners  
adopted a resolution pledging  
themselves to seek rises of up  
to .65 per cent in the next  
bargaining round.  
The Yorkshire miners' call  
for a 110 per cent cost-of-living  
underground and 85 on the surface will be debated at the  
annual policy-making conference  
of the National Union of Mine-  
workers at Scarborough in the  
second week of July. A militant  
group within the union, the  
Yorkshire Miners' Association, re-  
jected last year's  
by only four votes.  
The NUM conference is  
awkwardly timed: the pay de-  
bate is likely to take place on  
the day that the TUC economic  
committee meets to discuss a  
revision of the social contract.  
That may be an embarrassment  
for the moderates' hopes of  
presenting a united union front  
on reducing wage inflation.

Mark, Communist Metropolitan Police ordered the transfer of his most able from an operation attendant to a desk at the Yards. He arose about a speech—about 10

Kenneth H. Davis, head of T Division covers a large part of London, made the following Chamberlain last week.

"The attitudes of the two MPs placed ministers under greatly to the respect for the law by the general population." I am of things said in relation to the two and the way they are treated. It may mean the end of the moral has less respect than has less compunction breaking the law or of punishment if it taken their own making in a industrial sense is encouraged."

[illegible]

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi, June 22

The Queen's message to President Amin of Uganda, pleading for the life of Mr Dennis Hills, the British lecturer convicted of treason for insulting the President in an unpublished book, whose public execution in Kampala had been filmed, was warmly received.

General Amin assured Lieutenant-General Sir Chando Blair and Major Ian Grabane, the two British officers who carried the message, that, because of his respect for the Queen and for General Blair, Mr Hills would not be executed tomorrow.

According to Uganda radio, his assurance that the Queen will put love and problems with him "came only after the two British officers had gone down on their knees, when they were being held prisoner at Arua in north-west Uganda."

It was learnt in London that the officers had not knelt. They had simply stooped to get into President Amin's home, which is a traditional, thatched African house with a low door.

The two officers, after cooling their heels in Kampala for more than 24 hours, were invited on Saturday to fly by helicopter to meet President Amin at Arua.

They spent most of the day there with the President and after formal introductions and exchanges of courtesies General Blair at last able to present the Queen's letter, which General Amin read in his presence.

After expressing his regard for the Queen and General Blair he said that he had now played their part. It was the turn of the British Prime Minister and other politicians in Britain to play their role.

It was the precious, he said, which was causing misunderstanding between Uganda and Britain—if Mr Wilson could not go to Uganda, he should send Mr Callaghan, his Foreign Secretary, who will discuss with the Ugandan authorities the political side of the matter.

In contrast to his recent attacks on Britain, President Amin went on to praise the role of Britain in educating Uganda which, he said, had placed Africa today in the vanguard of progress.

Today he denied suggestions that he was anti-British, and said he liked the British very much.

He told General Blair that he wanted to "stop the misunderstandings between the two countries". He still wanted Britain to lift the ban on the sale of spare parts for equipment which Uganda needed but that was not the fault of the Queen, but of the politicians who were campaigning against Uganda throughout the world.

As a result of the success in Uganda of Blair's mission, the Ugandan relationship with Britain would start afresh "and with vigour".

President Amin said that if it had not been for his love for General Blair and his respect for the Queen, he might have delayed the execution of Mr Hills. Now he would meet the Defence Council to brief them on the matter. The final decision on a reprieve rested with them, the two British officers would be held tomorrow, Uganda radio said.

It was expected by informed sources, however, that the Defence Council, Uganda's supreme governing body, composed of military officers, would follow General Amin's lead and approve a reprieve.

However, the Defence Council has already said that any case of this kind must remain in custody for at least a year.

When the two British officers flew back to Kampala with General Amin, they stopped at Entebbe where they met officers who Mr Hills is in detention. Mr Hills is in detention before them and are being well treated.

He offered Mr President Amin and said that the improved conditions since 1972.

President Amin would consider the apology.

Our Foreign Secretary was confirmed General Blair had over to the Uganda Government.

This was a competent through channels last week.

This was the sent by the Minister.

Like Mr Foreign Secretary yesterday on his Mr Wilson has informed of the Uganda through end.

**By Our Foreign Staff**

At the end of a weekend in which three European industrialists or their children were the targets of kidnappers, a six-year-old boy and a three-year-old girl were kidnapped in Paris.

Police of all nations were last night still searching for the two children who were abducted early yesterday from the Knokke-le-Zoute home of a Belgian and industrialist, Mr. Philippe Bonnet de Beaufort, said the newspapers have joined the hunt.

Four masked men seized the children after breaking into the house. They said they belonged to "anti-capitalist movement."

After forcing an entry at this juncture, the intruders fled the industrialist, his wife, Berthe, and his uncle to the central heating pipes. Two of the men who were with the couple's son and daughter, Hubert and Lucid.

They escaped in the family's car after first drugging the children with ether. Their two accomplices remained in the car and were taken to the police to search for money and jewels.

Before leaving the men, who were described as speaking French with an Italian accent, Mr. Bonnet said that his children would be killed if he deserted the police.

After arresting the baby's granddaughter of M. Henri Roussel, owner of a large pharmaceutical business, was released after her parents paid a ransom of 1.5m francs (about \$300,000).

Maxime Carlan, aged 23 months, was seized while out with her nurse near her home

A large group of children, mostly of African descent, are sitting on the ground in front of a building. They are dressed in casual clothing, and the scene appears to be a school or community gathering. The image is in black and white and has a grainy, high-contrast quality.

Children being entertained in Trafalgar Square yesterday by clowns at a rally in aid of the mentally handicapped. Report, page 4.

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

The British Government's continuing embarrassment over the two long-running cases of alleged torture brought against it before the European Commission of Human Rights will be revived this week when a special hearing is held for the first time in Northern Ireland.

Three leading European judges will be flying to a secret venue, probably the RAF base at Aldergrove, to hear detailed evidence from three witnesses still detained in the Maze prison at Long Kesh. They will then go to London to hear the defence case.

Security risks by the which has argued against release. Among the being made is the centrifugation that the use of deprivation techniques—hooding and wall-standing—constituted an "administrative practice" by the Government.

The latest hearings, like been said, have been solely with the case brought against Britain by individuals under the collective he "Donnelly and others".

is another unfinished brought by the Irish Government, which has already involved secret hearings.

As yet there is no clear

The hearings will be held in camera, but because of the political climate surrounding the case there are fears that in Ulster it will be difficult to prevent accounts of the proceedings being leaked.

Extra security precautions will be in operation for the two-day hearing, which will centre on claims that the behaviour of troops and police in the aftermath of internment constituted a violation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The case covers the use of torture, degrading and inhuman treatment.

The three detainees are part of a group of seven republicans who originally filed their complaints in 1972 with the assistance of the Irish and the Irish Civil Rights Association.

Other hearings have taken place at the commission's headquarters in Strasbourg, but the three men who will appear this week are still regarded as high

completed, or what action be taken against Britain is eventually found in of the convention. It secret that both Conscience and Labour administration have been upset by this done by the lengthy case Britain's image in Europe is also known that some bers of the Irish Government would like to see the case dropped. However, the few things at present against the trend of relations between the countries.

Two shot dead : Two Protesters were injured and a aged 15 was injured in last night's Free Armistice reports). The three were from a passing cur in W Road, North Belfast. The went brought to five the of people shot dead in Northern Ireland at the weekend.

Attempt to blow up

Plaid Cymru announced today that it will join Continental nationalist movements in opening an office in Brussels this week to lobby EEC headquarters.

The Welsh nationalist will administer the office open on Wednesday, in conjunction with movements representing the Bretons, the Basques and the people of Alsace.

The office, to be known as the Bureau of European Nations, will coordinate their policies and act as a pressure group on EEC institutions.

**The  
Airb  
space  
All t  
to**

By Michael Hanfield  
Political Staff

Former industry, ministers, including Mr Wedgwood Benn, now Secretary of State for Energy, are involved in a plan to strengthen the Labour Party's industrial policy and indirectly challenge the character of the Government's interventionist programme.

That emerged at the weekend when the party's industry committee agreed to incorporate in a draft statement the demand that the National Enterprise Board should be increased by providing more funds.

The overwhelmingly interventionist-minded committee also adopted the view that there should be compulsory negotiations on planning agreements, although firms should have the ultimate right not to sign any tripartite agreements between themselves, the Government and unions, and that there should be compulsory disclosure of information.

Those views go much further than Government thinking, but they come as the Government is planning to introduce amendments this week to the Industrial Bill which the Commons will which compulsion is expected to be no more than a long stop

to be used against recalcitrant firms.

The pressure in the party was formulated at a meeting of its industry committee on Saturday. Among those who attended were Mr Michael Meacher, a former junior industry minister, who was moved to be an Under-Secretary of State for Development of Health and Security, and Mrs Judith Harris, former Minister for Overseas Development, who criticized government industrial policy in her resignation speech.

Mr Gregor Mackenzie, who was promoted by Mr Wilson to the industry Department to become Minister of State (filling the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Mr Eric Heffer), was also at the meeting, but, according to sources, he was not in entire agreement with the policies being advocated.

The committee's proposals have yet to be finalized, but they will have to be completed in time to be considered at a special meeting of the party's key home policy committees on July 14. It is hoped that a final statement will be issued for presentation to the party's annual conference in October.

The challenge from the centre-right of the party to the industrial proposals, signalled

Continued on page 2, col. 1

**High rises defended**

Mr Wilson has defended to the Party's national executive committee recent pay increases to high-rank civil servants. He writes that the awards based on fair comparison, although settlement fell short of full implementation of the review body's recommendations

Thousands of Parisians turned out in a drizzle yesterday to watch men of Household Cavalry and the King's Troop the Royal Horse Artillery parade along Champs-Elysees.

Refugees from Angola, are pouring into Lisbon in an exodus of white settlers from the Algerian scale. The cost of caring for them is adding to the problems of the Portuguese regime. Meanwhile, after a series of meetings in Lisbon, the Supreme Revolutionary Council issued a statement sharply rebuffing the extreme leftists.

European News	3	Cues	14
Overseas News	5, 6	Court	14
Agriculture	4	Crossword	24
Appointments	2, 4	Diary	13
Arts	8	Engagements	14
Books	8	Features	9, 13

Chrysler's entire United Kingdom car production may be halted this week and 20,000 workers laid off over an unofficial strike by 342 workers in the company's plastic plant at Coventry. The men are demanding pay for the time they have been on strike.

**Call to dismiss judge:** An MP has called for the removal of Judge. Chrisman Humphreys, who last week freed a self-confessed double rapist

**Athens:** Greek junta men were given jail sentences for their part in a scandal involving beef from Rhodesia

**Motor racing:** James Hunt holds off challenge from Lauda to win Dutch Grand Prix

**Qatar:** A 10-page Special Report to mark the opening of the National Museum in

Oratory	4	Triples, etc.	
Parliament	4	Triples	1
Premium Bonds	4	25 Years Ago	
Property	7	Weather	
Science	6	Willis	1
Sports	9-11		

**Leader page, 13**  
**Letters:** On the university from the Principal of Strlin  
university. Leading articles.  
hegemony in Asia TUC and  
government democracy

Arts, page 8  
William Mann reviews *The Progress*, with settings by Hockney, at Glyndebourne  
day Brook; Iverach Mc reviews *When the Moon* by Ronald Tree  
Obituary, page 14  
Sir Robert Mathew, Sir P. Clarke  
Sport, pages 9-11  
Tennis: Rex Bellamy on the bledon championships  
Business News, pages 15-20  
Financial Editor: Some qu over share incentive sch

**Business features:** Hugh Stinson on a period for accreditation; Index-linked National Savings, Tim Congdon

From Peter Strafford  
New York, June 22

Attention will focus on the intelligence activities of the late John F. Kennedy Administration this week when several of its prominent members are due to appear before the Senate committee investigating the Central Intelligence Agency.

Among those whom the committee wants to hear are: Max Baucus, the former head of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee; Mr. Robert McNamara, the former Defense Secretary; and General Maxwell Taylor, the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The committee plans to dig further into CIA plots against Fidel Castro, and the extent of the administration's complicity. It will also ask questions about American involvement in the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963, and his assassination.

Meanwhile, in an interview published today by the *Washington Post*, Mr. William Colby, the Director of the CIA, said that in 1973 he ordered the destruction of various agency files, including some records of illegal activities.

"Even before 1973, prior to that time, people had been burning up collections of files that we really had no business owning," he was quoted as saying. "This is a natural process in any bureaucracy."

Mr. Colby had previously admitted the burning of tape recordings made during the Watergate period. In his interview today, he said that while the benefit of hindsight has suggested that he should have repeated this to the Justice Department.

Kennedy killings, page 1

Paris, June 22.—General Paul Stehlin, former chief of staff of the French Air Force, who was hit by a bus on June 6, hours after it was learnt he had worked as a consultant for an American aircraft firm, died in hospital tonight.—**Reuter.**

**The French  
Airbus will  
space you out.  
All the way  
to Nice.**



Air France give you space travel to Nice. All the roomy comfort of wide-bodied air travel: the Air France Airbus.

In our Airbus the seats are arranged in pairs - so you can stretch out and relax.

In our Airbus the overhead luggage lockers take full sized weekend cases - so you don't have to join the luggage queues.

From 1st July, Air France Airbus flies to Nice daily: leaving London 09.50, arriving Nice 11.40; leaving Nice 13.45, arriving London 15.35.

But best of all our Airbus is French. Superb service in both first and economy classes. All the atmosphere and style that makes us nicely different.

**AIR FRANCE**  
use your French connections







# The incredible Triumph Dolomite Sprint.

It's got better 0-60 acceleration than the Citroen Maserati\* (£7,226)...  
virtually the same performance as the BMW 2002 Tii\* (£3,599)...  
the fuel economy of the Audi 100 Coupé S\* (£3,890). (\*Autocar)

The Dolomite Sprint. At £2,936 it represents the  
kind of all round value for money more and more Europeans  
are coming to appreciate.

Prices correct at time of going to press.



Triumph Dolomite Sprint. Price £2,936.70 ex. works. Including VAT, Car Tax and fitted inertia reel front seat belts. Number plates and delivery charges extra.



**Triumph**

Cars that live up to their name.

Rover Triumph, British Leyland UK Limited, Coventry. Telephone: 0203-75511.











## OVERSEAS

## Egyptians and Syrians in talks on unified plan of action over conflict with Israel

From Our Correspondent  
Cairo, June 22

Egyptian and Syrian officials continued talks in Alexandria today on closer political and military coordination.

Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, of Egypt, and Mr Mahmoud Al-Ayubi, of Syria, convened the joint coordination committee which Presidents Sadat and Al-Assad had agreed to establish during their April meeting in Riyadh for consultations on all issues concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Alexandria discussions are attended by General Muhammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi, the Egyptian War Minister, who is also chief of the Egyptian-Syrian joint military command, Major-General Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian Defence Minister, and other officials.

They are making a comprehensive review of all political and military developments in the Middle East crisis in order to draw up a unified plan of action. Syrian officials here said bilateral coordination would remain the basis of the two countries' policies.

Both sides will also examine the results of recent diplomatic

efforts to settle the Middle East problem. The possibility of Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, resuming his Middle East shuttle is also being discussed.

Syria opposed Dr Kissinger's last peacekeeping mission which collapsed in March, but observers here believe it might change its attitude following Washington talks between Mr Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, and Dr Kissinger. Mr Khaddam also conferred with President Ford.

The Alexandria meeting will also deal with efforts to bring about a Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement following a recent visit to Amman by President Assad. The question of reviving the Jordanian front facing Israel is also among subjects expected to be discussed.

Following last year's decision at the Arab summit in Rabat to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Jordan has stayed away from Arab political and military activities concerning the Middle East crisis. But there are now indications that it is playing a more active role in the dispute with Israel.

This belief is strengthened by King Hussein's present talks with

other Arab leaders. Today he concludes a tour which has taken him to Kuwait, Bahrain and other Gulf states. He recently visited the United States. Egypt and other countries for talks on the Middle East crisis.

In another round of top-level consultations among Arab leaders, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia is due here on Saturday on his first visit to Egypt since he succeeded his assassinated brother King Faisal.

Peter Strafford writes from New York: There were few signs of progress yesterday when Mr Khaddam ended his two days of talks with President Ford and Dr Kissinger.

The talks had been extended at the last moment, to include a breakfast meeting between Dr Kissinger and Mr Khaddam. But when he was asked afterwards whether there had been any progress, Dr Kissinger sidestepped the question, saying simply: "I am always hopeful."



During his official visit to Syria on Saturday, Archbishop Makarios, of Cyprus, had a two-hour meeting with Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader. He said he supported the Palestinians' "just struggle".

## Mrs Gandhi faces a credibility problem

From Our Correspondent  
Delhi, June 22

Outside the residence of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, there is a platform built in the days of the Congress Party's split in 1969. From it Mrs Gandhi denounced the old guard in her party and coined the slogan: "They want to remove me and I want to remove poverty."

Her supporters then routed her opponents at the polls, first in 1971 for the state assemblies, then in 1972 for the state assemblies. The same platform has come in handy today. Following the Allahabad High Court judgment, which unseats her and disqualifies her from all elective posts for six years, Mrs Gandhi has adopted the same populist stance. It is the familiar story of her wanting to fight against poverty and the Opposition not letting her do so. This time, she also sees the hand of foreign powers in the "conspiracy" to remove her.

After the massive rally in Delhi on Friday, a great part of which was organized by the state machinery, she proposes to go on a tour of the country next month to explain how the Opposition has been trying to hamper progress.

She will no doubt get big crowds, partly with the help of

local officials and partly thanks to her position as Prime Minister. But this time her credibility is rather low. Many people think that radicalism is the creed which she espouses when she is in difficulty.

They know too well that the value of the rupee has gone down by 66 per cent in the last three years and the poverty line has dipped still lower, to cover 10 per cent more of the population. This means the poor are now 50 per cent of the population of 580 million, as against 40 per cent a year ago.

The Congress Party's chief ministers, who assembled in Delhi to ensure that the party's MPs in their states vote for Mrs Gandhi, have agreed to "radical land reforms", the "cancellation" of rural indebtedness and so on. But, by now, they as well as the people know that all that is promised is not meant to be implemented.

They have experienced again and again the fact that a party which depends on the landed aristocracy to "catch" votes and collect funds for elections may well talk of progressive steps but not implement them.

Mrs Gandhi still has the largest following in India. The Opposition is still considered a motley crowd

## Greek junta man jailed over meat scandal

From Our Correspondent  
Athens, June 22

Former Colonel Michael Balopoulos, the Greek junta's overlord for tourism, was sentenced today to three years' imprisonment for a meat scandal, while a colleague of his, former Colonel Constantine Aklonis, who was in charge of sports, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The Greek authorities are seeking his extradition for trial on two charges of fraud and embezzlement.

Colonel Balopoulos, in fact, had been sentenced to four years in jail in June, 1974, by a special court martial which found him guilty of failing in his responsibilities as Under-Secretary for Commerce for 1972-73. During that time, bribed officials were collaborating with importers in a meat scandal involving clandestine trading in Rhodesian beef, and forcing retailers to dispose of the imported meat which was unfit.

Colonel Balopoulos is technically also in custody pending trial with the 23 other principals of the Greek junta on charges of high treason and revolt.

The Athens court of appeals today acquitted 12 of 30 defendants in the meat case and sentenced the remaining 18 to terms ranging from three years and six months to two and a half months.

## Mr Ennals leaves to visit Africa

Mr Ennals, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office, flew from Heathrow last night for South Africa. In the next nine days he will also visit Mozambique for independence celebrations and Rhodesia for talks with Mr Ian Smith.

## Russia fights China's 'hegemony clause'

From Edmund Stevens  
Moscow, June 22

Soviet fears that the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty might gain an anti-Soviet complexion have been voiced in a statement which warned Peking against attempts to exert influence on Japan in order to complicate her relations with third countries, including the Soviet Union.

The statement used as evidence Peking's efforts to impose the inclusion of a "provision" which, as the Chinese leaders themselves admit, is aimed first and foremost against the Soviet Union.

The treaty provision that has angered Moscow concerns the pledging of allegiance to oppose third power hegemony on the Asian continent. Last March, when the Sino-Japanese treaty was in its initial stages, the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo warned the Japanese in much the same terms of a clause which would have on Soviet-Japanese relations. Other warnings have been issued from time to time ever since.

The fact that Japan has balked at the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in its peace treaty negotiations with China, but not diminished Moscow's concern.

Ironically, Moscow voiced no protest when the hegemony statement first surfaced in the Shanghai communiqué issued at the end of Mr Nixon's China

visit, nor did the Russians object sharply afterwards when the same wording was included in the Sino-Japanese communiqué. It was only after Peking denounced Russia's proposals for an Asian security system designed to further Soviet domination in Asia and isolate China, that Moscow took exception to the hegemony formula.

According to observers here, Chinese diplomacy is trying to breathe life into their security proposal through agreements with other Asian countries and, at the same time, the Chinese are attempting to drive a wedge into Soviet-Japanese relations.

The formula on struggle against superpower hegemony is also intended for anti-Soviet ideological and political propaganda purposes among the developing nations, especially those of South-East Asia.

Russia's own peace treaty with Japan is deadlocked due largely to Moscow's stand. So long as the Russians hold out for the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause, the Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, let alone a friendship accord, feel that should they yield to Japan on this issue the Chinese would press their own claims for huge slices of Soviet territory.

Leading article, page 15

## US arms firms paid \$200m to foreign salesmen

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, June 22

New information has been made available in Washington about the sums of money that American arms manufacturers spend in promoting their foreign sales. According to a report prepared by the Pentagon, these companies have spent more than \$200m (£87m) in the past two and a half years in payments to their sales agents.

The report was made to the Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations, which will now be taking a close look at it. "One thing the subcommittee is going to go into is whether these payments were commissions or bribes, and whether the Pentagon has known about them and what they have done about them," one official said.

The question, therefore, is not just whether these payments are making

bribes to promote their sales. It is also whether, in their concern for big American arms sales abroad, Government departments have been turning a blind eye to the practices followed by the companies.

According to *The New York Times*, the Pentagon report lists more than 20 companies and includes every important American arms manufacturer which does business abroad. But it is still incomplete, and further details are to be added before the subcommittee questions General Howard Fish, Director of the Defence Security Assistance Agency, on companies that are already due to be questioned by the subcommittee are Lockheed, Ashland Oil and Exxon. Meanwhile, at the Pentagon, officials recognize that they may have to make some changes in the procedures for foreign arms contracts.

## Turkish Cabinet accused over mob attack

From Our Own Correspondent  
Ankara, June 22

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the social democratic Republican Party, today accused Turkey's right-wing coalition Government of having organized yesterday's mob attack against him which left 20 people injured in Gerede, about 100 miles north west of here.

He alleged that the Government was "creating anarchy" in the country adding that "they would even risk civil war to keep their four-party minority coalition in power".

Mr Ecevit said only six police officers were on duty in Gerede, and reinforcements were not sent in despite appeals both from him and from members of his entourage.

The assassin, he said, had stockpiled stones in a nearby mosque, which they used as their headquarters.

## Ships replace planes in Saigon aid mission

From Bruce Palling  
Bangkok, June 22

The International Red Cross has stopped its emergency airlifting of supplies to South Vietnam and from now on foodstuffs and medicines will be delivered by sea.

Since the fall of Saigon, supplies went via Hanoi but early this month direct flights were resumed to Saigon.

The International Red Cross is the only international humanitarian organisation still operating in South Vietnam. It has six representatives in the country.

There are still several hundred foreign nationals stranded in Saigon as well as the ten thousand or so French passport holders, many of whom may decide to remain in South Vietnam.

## Cornfeld extradition move

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, June 22

An attempt is to be made to have Mr Bernard Cornfeld, the American financier who built up Investors Overseas Services, extradited from Britain. Mr Robert Bonner, an assistant United States Attorney in Los Angeles, said over the weekend that he was preparing the move after Mr Cornfeld's failure to surrender for trial in Los Angeles.

Mr Cornfeld was indicted earlier this month on counts of

using a "blue box"—which circumvents normal telephone charging procedure—to avoid paying for calls to Britain, Switzerland and elsewhere.

Mr Roger Cossack, a lawyer who represents Mr Cornfeld in London, said that his client's financier intended to challenge the extradition in British courts. He argued that it was a civil case, not a criminal one, and that it was not therefore covered by the extradition treaty between Britain and the United States.

## Salt negotiators seek compromise

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The next round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) is to start in Geneva today, but has been postponed until July 2 at the request of the Soviet Union. Dr James Schlesinger, the United States Defence Secretary, made clear in Washington at the weekend.

Sources indicate that the postponement is to give both sides time to formulate compromise positions on the vexed question of verifying whether a missile in its silo has a single warhead or is fitted with multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRVs).

News of a possible compromise in the American position came after Dr Schlesinger's announcement on Friday concerning Russian deployment of the new family of large land-based missiles, the SS16, SS17, SS18 and SS19. All are believed capable of carrying multiple independent warheads, and a number are believed to have been fitted with them.

The significance of being able to identify the missile fitted with MIRVs increased last year after President Ford and Mr Brezhnev agreed on a framework for the next SALT pact at Vladivostok.

This framework upon which SALT negotiators are now trying to hang a detailed agreement,

stipulated that neither superpower should have more than 2,400 intercontinental missiles or strategic manned bombers, and that this figure should include no more than 1,320 missiles with MIRVs.

The difficulty of telling by spy satellite which missiles have MIRVs and which have not has so far led the Americans to insist that all missile systems that have been tested with MIRVs should be included under the special ceiling of 1,320. The Russians have insisted upon signs of a possible compromise emerged recently when American officials suggested that they might be able to distinguish between the two because of the extra ground equipment needed for MIRV missiles.

The announcement by Dr Schlesinger is understood to confirm this view.

Verification is only one of several difficulties which could complicate the next round of SALT. Another concern is to insist that all missile systems that have been tested with MIRVs should be included under the special ceiling of 1,320. The Russians have insisted upon signs of a possible compromise emerged recently when American officials suggested that they might be able to distinguish between the two because of the extra ground equipment needed for MIRV missiles.

The announcement by Dr Schlesinger is understood to confirm this view.

Verification is only one of several difficulties which could complicate the next round of SALT. Another concern is to insist that all missile systems that have been tested with MIRVs should be included under the special ceiling of 1,320. The Russians have insisted upon signs of a possible compromise emerged recently when American officials suggested that they might be able to distinguish between the two because of the extra ground equipment needed for MIRV missiles.

The announcement by Dr Schlesinger is understood to confirm this view.

Verification is only one of several difficulties which could complicate the next round of SALT. Another concern is to insist that all missile systems that have been tested with MIRVs should be included under the special ceiling of 1,320. The Russians have insisted upon signs of a possible compromise emerged recently when American officials suggested that they might be able to distinguish between the two because of the extra ground equipment needed for MIRV missiles.

advanced state of development. This missile, which has been described as the latest generation of the V1 and V2 rocket family which fell on London during the Second World War, is a jet powered subsonic weapon which could be launched from aircraft or submarine.

It could then fly low and accurately through radar screens to and within 30 yards of enemy targets up to 1,500 miles away.

American officials say the missile is too slow and vulnerable to be thought of as a first strike weapon, and they have so far resisted Soviet attempts to include the Cruise in any limitation on missile numbers. One theory is that the Americans could use it as a bargaining counter at Geneva in order to exact some concession from the Soviet Union.

American observers are hoping that the political will necessary to pave the way for a new SALT agreement may emerge at meeting next month between Mr Gromyko and Dr Kissinger.

The agreement could then be signed by President Ford and Mr Brezhnev at a Washington summit in the autumn. It is accepted that Mr Brezhnev would like to be able to demonstrate some progress at the SALT talks before the Soviet party congress early next year. President Ford has his own reasons for wanting an agreement, with the presidential elections due in 1976.

## War alert after attack on infantry barracks

Buenos Aires, June 22

Army units were placed on war alert after police and troops last night fought a fierce 10-minute battle with unidentified gunmen attacking a military barracks, informed sources said today.

The attackers, believed to be left-wing guerrillas, fled as troops fanned out through the streets near the Patricios Infantry Regiment barracks. No casualties or arrests were reported.

Witnesses described the action, in which automatic weapons, heavy arms and grenades were used, as a full-scale battle. The second night attack on the barracks this month.—Reuter.

## British rescue of Russian crew

The 79 crew of a Russian

trawling factory ship was taken on board the 11,000-ton British refrigerated cargo vessel after a collision between the two ships in the Atlantic. No one was hurt, but the Russian trawler was badly holed and was sinking slowly last night.

## Argentine anger over \$60m ransom

From Jane Monahan  
Buenos Aires, June 22

According to informed sources, senior Argentine Army officers have expressed displeasure over the decision by Bunge and Born, the country's largest private company, to pay for the release of Señor Juan Born and his brother Jorge.

Executives in the company and sons of the founders, they were captured on September 16 last year by the Montoneros, the leading Peronist guerrilla force.

The same sources add that there are two reasons for the Army's annoyance. First, a year ago an Army major, Argentine Larrañaga, was captured by the other principal guerrilla force, the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army; but ransom money was refused in his case and nothing has been heard of him since.

Secondly, for some time the Army has been advocating a policy of non-payment to guerrillas and non-compliance with their threats, especially since February, when it embarked on an anti-guerrilla offensive in Tucuman province, north-west of Buenos Aires.

Matching the displeasure of the military must be irritation in Government circles because of the apparent ease with which Señor Mario Eduardo Fir-

menich, the Montoneros leader, gave a press conference, and because of its contents.

During the conference, which took place on Friday in a Buenos Aires suburb, and after which Señor Jorge Born was released, Señor Firmenich summarised the conditions made to Bunge and Born for the freedom of the two brothers. These included the payment of \$60m in cash, the distribution of several consignments of food and clothing amounting to some \$1m to poor neighbourhoods in various parts of the country, in addition that was met last Thursday and Friday; the payment of advertisements which were printed in Argentine newspapers listing the food and clothes being distributed; and the payment of advertisements which were placed in various European newspapers, including the *Guardian*, as well as in the *Washington Post*.

The American newspaper said that the Bunge and Born company had agreed to modify its industrial relations and working conditions at some of its member companies at the demand of the Montoneros.

Señor Firmenich told the press conference that the total sum paid by Bunge and Born in ransom money amounted to one-third of Argentina's defence budget for this year,

and more than the Government's planned expenditure for the country's biggest hydro-electric project, the Salto Grande dam in the south.

Journalists are speculating on what the Montoneros are now in a position to buy—perhaps four Boeing 707 jets, or 15 Jaguar supersonic combat aircraft, or 240 heavy tanks or several hundred ground to air Sam missiles.

Señor Firmenich also issued the Government with an ultimatum calling for the resignation of President Isabel Peron, as well as for the immediate convocation of general elections "so that people may express their opinions freely".

During the conference, which lasted more than one hour, Señor Firmenich gave a detailed description of the kidnapping of the Born brothers, which he said involved diverting seven cars away from a principal highway on the northern outskirts of Buenos Aires to a side street by means of false traffic lights, false diversion signs and road repair activity by Montoneros in disguise.

He added, almost as an afterthought, that two people had been killed by the Montoneros during the operation—the Born brothers' chauffeur and a fellow executive, Señor Alberto Bosa.

## Minister found with President's wife is shot

Cotonou, Dahomey, June 22

President Mathieu Kerekou today named a man to replace Captain Michel Akpe, the Interior Minister whom the President ordered to be shot when he found him in bed with the President's wife. The acting Interior Minister will be Lieutenant Martin Azonhiho, who is also Information Minister.

President Kerekou burst into Captain Akpe's home on Friday night and found him naked in the arms of his wife. As Captain Akpe tried to flee, the presidential guard shot him dead.

Dahomey Radio, which announced the new appointment, made no mention of the President's wife. Little is known about her and government officials discouraged questions from reporters today.

President Kerekou, aged 41, gathered Dahomey's political and military leaders yesterday, informed them of the shooting and ordered them to draw the necessary lessons.

## Japan ignores militarist demands

From Peter Haselhurst  
Tokyo, June 22

In spite of fears that the United States might reduce its armed forces in East Asia, a committee of advisers to Japan's Defence Agency has completed a report which counters recent demands for a dramatic expansion of the country's armed forces.

Ignoring demands by nationalists who have made use of the collapse of Indo-China to advocate a militarist policy, the report, prepared by the Council to Consider Defence, advises the Government to plan on the basis of "not expanding the defence machine but maintaining it at a conservative level."

The council, group of prominent civilians who were asked to advise the director-general of the Defence Agency, said the defence budget should be maintained at a level less than 1 per cent of the gross national product and the strength of the armed forces should be restricted to the end of the five-year defence plan.

Under constitutional restrictions introduced at the end of the war, the Government is required to maintain a ceiling on the strength of the armed forces, euphemistically described as "self-defence forces." The constitution also prohibits Japanese troops from being deployed overseas on any mission whatsoever.

The committee has, however, advised the Government to amend its constitution so that Japanese troops can be deployed overseas to assist in the cases of natural disasters in other countries.

In recent weeks the withdrawal of the United States military presence from South-East Asia has touched off a sharp debate in Tokyo between the protagonists and antagonists of the revival of Japanese militarism. A few hawkish within the ruling party managed to thwart Government attempts to persuade the Diet (Parliament) to ratify the non-proliferation treaty last week.

However, in spite of a number of militant demonstrations by nationalists, it would appear that the doves still outnumber the military hawks. No politician of any standing has advocated a return to militarism.

required to maintain a ceiling on the strength of the armed forces, euphemistically described as "self-defence forces." The constitution also prohibits Japanese troops from being deployed overseas on any mission whatsoever.

The committee has, however, advised the Government to amend its constitution so that Japanese troops can be deployed overseas to assist in the cases of natural disasters in other countries.

In recent weeks the withdrawal of the United States military presence from South-East Asia has touched off a sharp debate in Tokyo between the protagonists and antagonists of the revival of Japanese militarism. A few hawkish within the ruling party managed to thwart Government attempts to persuade the Diet (Parliament) to ratify the non-proliferation treaty last week.

However, in spite of a number of militant demonstrations by nationalists, it would appear that the doves still outnumber the military hawks. No politician of any standing has advocated a return to militarism.

The size of Japan's armed forces in comparison to those

of its smaller neighbours, such as South Korea and Taiwan, would suggest that Japan no offensive military capability at present and is not likely to achieve it in the future.

At the beginning of this year the Army consisted of 154 men equipped with 753 tanks, 650 armoured personnel carriers and 461 self-propelled guns. The Navy, with a strength of 36,000 men, is equipped with 41 destroyers and escort ships and 15 submarines. The Force (41,000 men) maintain 51 F4E Phantom interceptors, 179 Stratolight interceptors, 217 F86F Sabrejet ground support fighters.

The ceiling set for strength of the armed forces at the end of the five-year defence plan is 180,000 men, 21 tons of shipping and 770 craft for the Air Force. At present the ceiling for the number of personnel is 266,000 but the actual strength is reported to be 232,000.

The force is a puny military observers estimate in the event of an attack the Soviet Union the would collapse after four or five days and the Army might hold for a few weeks.

## Science report

## Medicine: Spread of typhus

The early history of medical research into many of the major epidemic diseases is littered with the corpses of medical bacteriologists who died of the diseases they set out to conquer. Two of those, Howard Ricketts and Stanislaus von Prohodetz, are remembered in the Latin name of the casual agent of epidemic typhus, *Rickettsia prowazekii*.

Present day medical bacteriologists fortunately run fewer risks except in the rare cases where a completely unknown disease appears, but they are still extending knowledge of the epidemiology of many of the well-known infectious epidemic diseases.

Epidemic typhus is a severe, sometimes fatal, disease, characterised by a rash and fever. Before effective drugs were available the mortality rate was about 20

per cent but has been as high as 70 per cent in some outbreaks. The disease is transmitted from man to man exclusively through the body louse, and this method of transmission has been reported in previous centuries in over-crowded, house-ridden conditions.

But now a team of American medical bacteriologists has found an animal reservoir of epidemic typhus in the eastern United States. Although the disease has not been reported there since 1863, the date of the last recorded outbreak, which occurred in Philadelphia, the eastern flying squirrel, as it is known, has been found in the same area as a reservoir for *Rickettsia prowazekii*, the casual agent of epidemic typhus.

By Nature-News Service. Source: *Nature* 255, 545, 1975. (Nature-News Service, 11

rickettsia indistinguishable from *R. prowazekii* by immune tests.

Animal reservoirs can be important in the initiation of epidemics. The most notorious is probably bubonic plague, which is transmitted from rats and rodents by the rat flea. Al bubonic plague has been found in some natural or fava disease, for example, same way, flying squirrels gluta are clearly a potential of typhus.

By Nature-News Service. Source: *Nature* 255, 545, 1975. (Nature-News Service, 11











**CONSTRUCTORS' CHAMPIONSHIP**  
 1. Ferrari, 41 pts.; 2. Brabham-Ford, 38 pts.; 3. McLaren-Ford, 26 1/2 pts.; 4.



11.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.11	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.29	3.30	3.31	3.32	3.33	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.57	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.67	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79	3.80	3.81	3.82	3.83	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.87	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.91	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.98	3.99	4.00	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09	4.10	4.11	4.12	4.13	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17	4.18	4.19	4.20	4.21	4.22	4.23	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.27	4.28	4.29	4.30	4.31	4.32	4.33	4.34	4.35	4.36	4.37	4.38	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44	4.45	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.49	4.50	4.51	4.52	4.53	4.54	4.55	4.56	4.57	4.58	4.59	4.60	4.61	4.62	4.63	4.64	4.65	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.69	4.70	4.71	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.75	4.76	4.77	4.78	4.79	4.80	4.81	4.82	4.83	4.84	4.85	4.86	4.87	4.88	4.89	4.90	4.91	4.92	4.93	4.94	4.95	4.96	4.97	4.98	4.99	5.00	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.07	5.08	5.09	5.1
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----





Woodcock  
Correspondence

no better Australian Heider than Edwards, either. Then, when Edwards barked, heading 252 in the direction of the bowlers, it was an irredeemable mistake between the wickets. If either side was to be let down by errors of excitement and nerves, it should be the West Indians, not Australia.

Although Australia will be criticised for putting West Indians in the field at that time, it is not at any time in the match that the pitch held something for the bowlers it was during the morning, while the sun was still a little damp about; and the bowlers, by their constant taking of batting themselves in fading light was lessened by a fading forecast, in the event, as the bowlers were not to be the last wicket partnership of 51; the ball could be picked up perfectly well, even at the end of the day.

It was far too easy to have gone without the best of the innings of 102 by Clive Lloyd, which will always be talked about while the players who watched it are still alive. It was a very good example of the leading batsman, as Lloyd did, was of itself the mark of greatness. Physically, and in terms of the respect and authority he commanded, he was a man of a larger than life. To have such gifts of height and power and timing is one thing; to use them to such effect is another.

Lloyd made the pitch and the stumps and the bowlers and the ground and the trees all seem much smaller than they were. It was as if he had played the game that Lloyd played, for Kashi to go from the twenty

third one of the West Indian innings to the thirty-fourth without scoring a run and yet to do a "big" job, his side Kanhai had looked everywhere, when three of 50 for three was safely passed. Joyce, turning three somersaults when he tripped over where one of the batsmen had been, and the wind 34, Julien a useful 28; and in the penultimate over even Maurice hooked a liability for five, but not a run.

I think, had they not kept tramping themselves out. It was a supremely easy pitch by now, and the batsmen were not to be reached 80 for one after 20 overs Australia had made just the start they needed. If the target was fast, the batsmen were slow, which Turner and his captain were bating, and with which others bated after them, showed what might have been, but for the fact that the batsmen were a deadly set of Vivian Richards. Turner and the Chappell brothers were all run out by Richards; and the batsmen were not to have been safe, albeit narrowly, had the batsmen not wavered.

At 157 for three, with Ian Chappell and Walters together and over 100 runs, the West Indians worried, it remained an open match. At 233 for nine, after 53 overs, only Thomson and Little thought of making a run, and the batsmen were not to have been safe. With no previous style these two made us wonder whether the last twist of an enthralling game was to be the last twist of a game. The thousands of West Indians rioted the boundary, rocking

rolling, shouting, clanging, as they waited their victory to proclaim.

Standing on their balcony the crowd took their hopes returning. Once, when Fredericks caught Liflee, off a no-ball, the floodgates burst, the crowd pouring at once upon the field to try to root the bowler's stumps, an attempt to ruin out Thomson, disappeared among them. By the time the floodgates the ball recovered, and the umpires had decided how many runs had been run there were three left and a few more. When the ball came, Murray ran out Thomson, bowling the ball at the stumps as Thomson, the striker, made a despairing attempt to get the ball back. By Liflee, we had had all that we could stand. Players, stewards, barmen, watchers, had all pitched in to help to get the stumps, had Thomson, when he emerged from an encircling horde of West Indians, without gloves on his hands, and he paid for it all I know, his box. As a seasoned sinner this was the worst dumping he can have had.

There it was then : West Indies were the winners, Australia the losers, cricket the deserving winner. Whether, as the match went on, Prince Philip rang his home to ask for his supper to be brought, or whether he was there, but it was not a match to leave. The cap and the award as Man of the Match he presented to Clive Lloyd, the captain of the West Indian island from Camberwell to the Caribbean.

In 1959 over there had not been

[illegible]

22-4. Spayngins (GB) 3:29.4.  
lost the match, clocked 3:29.4.  
19-8. VALU (GB) 3:29.4. E. Ger-  
many's Scheibe, Arnold, Sieps, Lathan,  
Hartje, 2. Britain's Coates, Allen,  
Marley, 3:29.5.  
19-8. VALU (GB) 3:29.5. 1. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 2. L. Gora (EG) 16.74.  
16-8. 19-8. 3. 19-8. 4. 19-8. 5. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 6. 19-8. 7. 19-8. 8. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 9. 19-8. 10. 19-8. 11. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 12. 19-8. 13. 19-8. 14. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 15. 19-8. 16. 19-8. 17. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 18. 19-8. 19. 19-8. 20. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 21. 19-8. 22. 19-8. 23. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 24. 19-8. 25. 19-8. 26. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 27. 19-8. 28. 19-8. 29. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 30. 19-8. 31. 19-8. 32. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 33. 19-8. 34. 19-8. 35. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 36. 19-8. 37. 19-8. 38. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 39. 19-8. 40. 19-8. 41. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 42. 19-8. 43. 19-8. 44. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 45. 19-8. 46. 19-8. 47. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 48. 19-8. 49. 19-8. 50. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 51. 19-8. 52. 19-8. 53. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 54. 19-8. 55. 19-8. 56. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 57. 19-8. 58. 19-8. 59. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 60. 19-8. 61. 19-8. 62. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 63. 19-8. 64. 19-8. 65. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 66. 19-8. 67. 19-8. 68. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 69. 19-8. 70. 19-8. 71. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 72. 19-8. 73. 19-8. 74. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 75. 19-8. 76. 19-8. 77. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 78. 19-8. 79. 19-8. 80. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 81. 19-8. 82. 19-8. 83. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 84. 19-8. 85. 19-8. 86. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 87. 19-8. 88. 19-8. 89. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 90. 19-8. 91. 19-8. 92. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 93. 19-8. 94. 19-8. 95. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 96. 19-8. 97. 19-8. 98. 19-8.  
16-8. 19-8. 99. 19-8. 100. 19-8.

**Saturday's winners**  
 100 metres: **E. Arnold**, EO  
 10.72 sec.  
 200 metres: **H. Olsen**, EO  
 18.10 sec.  
 400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 1.01 sec.  
 800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 2.00 sec.  
 1,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 4.00 sec.  
 3,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 8.00 sec.  
 6,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 16.00 sec.  
 12,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 32.00 sec.  
 25,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 64.00 sec.  
 51,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 128.00 sec.  
 102,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 256.00 sec.  
 204,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 512.00 sec.  
 409,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 1,024.00 sec.  
 819,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 2,048.00 sec.  
 1,638,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 4,096.00 sec.  
 3,276,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 8,192.00 sec.  
 6,553,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 16,384.00 sec.  
 13,107,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 32,768.00 sec.  
 26,214,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 65,536.00 sec.  
 52,428,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 131,072.00 sec.  
 104,857,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 262,144.00 sec.  
 209,715,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 524,288.00 sec.  
 419,430,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 1,048,576.00 sec.  
 838,860,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 2,097,152.00 sec.  
 1,677,721,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 4,194,304.00 sec.  
 3,355,443,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 8,388,608.00 sec.  
 6,710,886,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 16,777,216.00 sec.  
 13,421,772,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 33,554,432.00 sec.  
 26,843,545,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 67,108,864.00 sec.  
 53,687,091,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 134,217,772.00 sec.  
 107,374,182,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 268,435,545.00 sec.  
 214,748,364,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 536,870,912.00 sec.  
 429,496,729,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 1,073,741,824.00 sec.  
 858,993,459,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 2,147,483,648.00 sec.  
 1,717,986,918,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 4,294,967,296.00 sec.  
 3,435,973,836,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 8,589,934,592.00 sec.  
 6,871,947,673,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 17,179,869,184.00 sec.  
 13,743,895,347,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 34,359,738,368.00 sec.  
 27,487,790,694,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 68,719,476,736.00 sec.  
 54,975,581,388,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 137,438,953,472.00 sec.  
 109,951,162,777,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 274,877,906,944.00 sec.  
 219,902,325,555,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 549,755,813,888.00 sec.  
 439,804,651,110,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 1,099,511,627,776.00 sec.  
 879,609,302,220,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 2,199,023,255,552.00 sec.  
 1,759,218,604,441,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 4,398,046,511,104.00 sec.  
 3,518,437,208,883,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 8,796,093,022,208.00 sec.  
 7,036,874,417,766,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 17,592,186,044,416.00 sec.  
 14,073,748,835,532,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 35,184,372,088,832.00 sec.  
 28,147,497,671,065,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 70,368,744,177,766.00 sec.  
 56,294,995,342,131,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 140,737,488,355,532.00 sec.  
 112,589,990,684,262,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 281,474,976,710,656.00 sec.  
 225,179,981,368,524,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 562,949,953,421,312.00 sec.  
 450,359,962,737,049,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 1,125,899,906,842,624.00 sec.  
 900,719,925,474,099,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 2,251,799,813,685,248.00 sec.  
 1,801,439,850,948,198,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 4,503,599,627,370,496.00 sec.  
 3,602,879,701,896,396,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 9,007,199,254,740,992.00 sec.  
 7,205,759,403,792,793,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 18,014,398,509,481,984.00 sec.  
 14,411,518,807,585,587,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 36,028,797,018,963,968.00 sec.  
 28,823,037,615,171,174,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 72,057,594,037,927,936.00 sec.  
 57,646,075,230,342,348,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 144,115,188,075,855,587.00 sec.  
 115,292,150,460,684,697,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 288,230,376,151,711,174.00 sec.  
 230,584,300,921,369,395,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 576,460,752,303,423,488.00 sec.  
 461,168,601,842,738,790,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 1,152,921,504,606,846,976.00 sec.  
 922,337,203,685,477,580,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 2,305,843,009,213,693,952.00 sec.  
 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 4,611,686,018,427,387,904.00 sec.  
 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 9,223,372,036,854,775,808.00 sec.  
 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 18,446,744,073,709,551,616.00 sec.  
 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 36,893,488,147,419,103,232.00 sec.  
 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 73,786,976,294,838,206,464.00 sec.  
 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200 metres: **J. S. Gaud**, EO  
 147,573,952,589,

at the bell, but the field swept past him on the last lap and he finished last of the seven-man group in 3min 44.8sec. Stephen Court, a late and non-scoring additional competitor, was actually home second to Olliott in 3min 43.3sec, with Adrian Weatherhead just behind, official's record.

The heat and humidity defeated our 10,000 metres runners perhaps even more than the 500m trials. The first half-timed break came together by the Germans midway through the race effectively ended the British challenge at the most vulnerable moment.

Andrea Lynch could offer no challenge as near to Renata Stocher is today's 200 metres as in the 100 metres on Saturday, and was beaten by her own team companion, Helen Golden.

## Life

year-old Mark Enyewet deleted Rudi Wöhltner, the world record holder at 880 yards, with a time of 44.57.

Frank Shorter, the 1972 Olympic gold medal winner in the marathon, easily won the 10,000 metre race in 28:02.17, a meeting record.

Al Feuerbach, the world record holder in the shot put, won the event for the third year running with a disappointing throw of 41.10m.

Ralph Mann, silver medal winner in the Munich Olympics, upset the American record holder Jim Bolden in the 100 metres with a time of 10.10.

Harrison

[illegible][illegible]

**BYRON GIBSON**

**BRISTOLGRAM: Essex (4 pts)** beat Warwickshire by 50 runs in the first match.

There was some tension to this match, with both sides challenging for the leadership of the John Player League. There was a slight lull in the rain, but a bright sunshine for most of the afternoon, though the morning had been overcast.

There was feeling in Warwickshire, which the course of this match did not lessen—that the county have never done well enough in this competition, for when in theory they should be so well equipped, with all those fast-towelled batsmen. The World was made for them, for both sides and this, too, gave them a flavour to the occasion. Kallicharran was greeted as though he were a hero, and he was, in the staff, and Kanhai scarcely less warmly.

Essex scored 191 in their 40 overs, losing only six wickets. The pitch was found if a little slow. Essex might have made more if they had not been in such a hurry to begin with, but I suppose they felt that in all the circumstances they had to aim for 250. As it was, their sixth wicket fell in the 35th over, and the innings was finished by McEwan, and some useful strokes from the tail-enders, restored the situation, but Warwickshire were not to be out of supporters, were full of confidence as they took their tea, or some other cooler.

Once again, however, the mighty ship of the Warwickshire batting began to creak and hunch and a break blew up. Andes caught a ball off the top edge of a square leg from a top edge, Smith popping a ball straight back to the bowler, Kanhai caught at the wicket—a marvellous chase and catch, this, by Lever, whom I did not think could possibly reach it: that was 71 for four in the 15th

**Saturday's scores**

**LEICESTER:** Leicestershire 519 (not out), Lancashire 100 (not out), Essex 102 (not out), Warwickshire 102 (not out).

**GLoucester:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Nottingham:** Nottingham 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Warwickshire:** Warwickshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Yorkshire:** Yorkshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Derbyshire:** Derbyshire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Sussex:** Sussex 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Worcestershire:** Worcestershire 102 (not out), Essex 102 (not out).

**Gloucestershire:** Gloucestershire 102 (not out), Essex 1

[illegible]

# A final chance to prove

By Jim Raitton

After their failures in Mannheim and Rugeburg this month, the future of the British national sculling team depends on their performance in the Guinness Trophy in the Nottinghamshire Regatta on Saturday. The regatta is a straight final British eight, representing the Amateur Rowing Association, will line up against the American national eight, the crew, Union Boat Club from the United States and an East German eight.

At 10 o'clock over the eight for the rest of the regatta season is 50-50 at the moment "the national coach, Janousek, told me yesterday," asserted Janousek, "the Guinness race is what I will be looking at. Whether or not we will compete at Henley in the Grand Prix at an eight in Lucerne (July 12 and 13) and Manich (July 26 and 27) will rest on that result. The British eight will split into two fours at Nottingham next Sunday and, if the eight fails to meet the standard next Saturday, the British eight will be out for the rest of the regatta season."

The British eight, who finished last in both races at Rugeburg last weekend, failed also to achieve the standard time set by the selection committee. The presence of six of the world silver medal winners. In their three international races so far this season, the British eight staged a victory in the first, but they have already lost to two Russian eights, three West German and a strong United States club crew.

The British eight's next start line-up at Nottingham next Saturday is Keron, of London University, who is likely to be replaced by Lester of Leander. Keron is reported to have already left the national training team, a rumour which has caused a great deal of confusion and dismay yesterday. This probably means that the national training team, the British eight, who were winning groomers for the world championships, will be abandoned. Irving of Leander is likely to replace Lester in the British crew. If Lester is promoted to the eight and the two new fours

# For British themselves

Eight for this year's world championships in Nottingham (August 26 to 30) will be lengths faster.

Under the London-Thames Tradesmen's eight falls last Saturday, the Grand at Henley will be abandoned to the five North American crews at the regatta this event.

Also, only the double scull of Beilleux and Hart, will be the sole representatives of the British national sculling team.

On the other hand, by concentrating his remaining strength into one four, Janousek may still be able to produce a new record crew for the world championships in Nottingham, an important year for British rowing.

Henley has introduced this year a new system for crews and scullers to qualify for the Royal Regatta, which starts on Thursday, July 3. The new qualifying race will be a double scull of head race with crews racing against the clock in single file, the fastest crews taking the appropriate number of places remaining in each of six events. This will have the advantage of one qualifying race only, eliminating a number of side-by-side races in some events.

Head races will take place in the Ladies', Thames Cup, Visitors', British and Open events. Double sculls. Qualifying head races will take place on Friday, starting at 6 pm. In the Goblets and Diamond races, crews will start at intervals of a minute and a half and at one minute intervals in the other four events.

## Results in the Marlow Regatta on Saturday were:—

**FOUR:** Rite Coxed: 1. University of Cambridge, 2. University of Lancaster, 3. University of Oxford, 4. University of London, 5. University of Manchester, 6. University of Bristol, 7. University of Edinburgh, 8. University of Glasgow, 9. University of Liverpool, 10. University of Manchester, 11. University of Oxford, 12. University of London, 13. University of Manchester, 14. University of Oxford, 15. University of London, 16. University of Manchester, 17. University of Oxford, 18. University of London, 19. University of Manchester, 20. University of Oxford, 21. University of London, 22. University of Manchester, 23. University of Oxford, 24. University of London, 25. University of Manchester, 26. University of Oxford, 27. University of London, 28. University of Manchester, 29. University of Oxford, 30. University of London, 31. University of Manchester, 32. University of Oxford, 33. University of London, 34. University of Manchester, 35. University of Oxford, 36. University of London, 37. University of Manchester, 38. University of Oxford, 39. University of London, 40. University of Manchester, 41. University of Oxford, 42. University of London, 43. University of Manchester, 44. University of Oxford, 45. University of London, 46. University of Manchester, 47. University of Oxford, 48. University of London, 49. University of Manchester, 50. University of Oxford, 51. University of London, 52. University of Manchester, 53. University of Oxford, 54. University of London, 55. University of Manchester, 56. University of Oxford, 57. University of London, 58. University of Manchester, 59. University of Oxford, 60. University of London, 61. University of Manchester, 62. University of Oxford, 63. University of London, 64. University of Manchester, 65. University of Oxford, 66. University of London, 67. University of Manchester, 68. University of Oxford, 69. University of London, 70. University of Manchester, 71. University of Oxford, 72. University of London, 73. University of Manchester, 74. University of Oxford, 75. University of London, 76. University of Manchester, 77. University of Oxford, 78. University of London, 79. University of Manchester, 80. University of Oxford, 81. University of London, 82. University of Manchester, 83. University of Oxford, 84. University of London, 85. University of Manchester, 86. University of Oxford, 87. University of London, 88. University of Manchester, 89. University of Oxford, 90. University of London, 91. University of Manchester, 92. University of Oxford, 93. University of London, 94. University of Manchester, 95. University of Oxford, 96. University of London, 97. University of Manchester, 98. University of Oxford, 99. University of London, 100. University of Manchester, 101. University of Oxford, 102. University of London, 103. University of Manchester, 104. University of Oxford, 105. University of London, 106. University of Manchester, 107. University of Oxford, 108. University of London, 109. University of Manchester, 110. University of Oxford, 111. University of London, 112. University of Manchester, 113. University of Oxford, 114. University of London, 115. University of Manchester, 116. University of Oxford, 117. University of London, 118. University of Manchester, 119. University of Oxford, 120. University of London, 121. University of Manchester, 122. University of Oxford, 123. University of London, 124. University of Manchester, 125. University of Oxford, 126. University of London, 127. University of Manchester, 128. University of Oxford, 129. University of London, 130. University of Manchester, 131. University of Oxford, 132. University of London, 133. University of Manchester, 134. University of Oxford, 135. University of London, 136. University of Manchester, 137. University of Oxford, 138. University of London, 139. University of Manchester, 140. University of Oxford, 141. University of London, 142. University of Manchester, 143. University of Oxford, 144. University of London, 145. University of Manchester, 146. University of Oxford, 147. University of London, 148. University of Manchester, 149. University of Oxford, 150. University of London, 151. University of Manchester, 152. University of Oxford, 153. University of London, 154. University of Manchester, 155. University of Oxford, 156. University of London, 157. University of Manchester, 158. University of Oxford, 159. University of London, 160. University of Manchester, 161. University of Oxford, 162. University of London, 163. University of Manchester, 164. University of Oxford, 165. University of London, 166. University of Manchester, 167. University of Oxford, 168. University of London, 169. University of Manchester, 170. University of Oxford, 171. University of London, 172. University of Manchester, 173. University of Oxford, 174. University of London, 175. University of Manchester, 176. University of Oxford, 177. University of London, 178. University of Manchester, 179. University of Oxford, 180. University of London, 181. University of Manchester, 182. University of Oxford, 183. University of London, 184. University of Manchester, 185. University of Oxford, 186. University of London, 187. University of Manchester, 188. University of Oxford, 189. University of London, 190. University of Manchester, 191. University of Oxford, 192. University of London, 193. University of Manchester, 194. University of Oxford, 195. University of London, 196. University of Manchester, 197. University of Oxford, 198. University of London, 199. University of Manchester, 200. University of Oxford, 201. University of London, 202. University of Manchester, 203. University of Oxford, 204. University of London, 205. University of Manchester, 206. University of Oxford, 207. University of London, 208. University of Manchester, 209. University of Oxford, 210. University of London, 211. University of Manchester, 212. University of Oxford, 213. University of London, 214. University of Manchester, 215. University of Oxford, 216. University of London, 217. University of Manchester, 218. University of Oxford, 219. University of London, 220. University of Manchester, 221. University of Oxford, 222. University of London, 223. University of Manchester, 224. University of Oxford, 225. University of London, 226. University of Manchester, 227. University of Oxford, 228. University of London, 229. University of Manchester, 230. University of Oxford, 231. University of London, 232. University of Manchester, 233. University of Oxford, 234. University of London, 235. University of Manchester, 236. University of Oxford, 237. University of London, 238. University of Manchester, 239. University of Oxford, 240. University of London, 241. University of Manchester, 242. University of Oxford, 243. University of London, 244. University of Manchester, 245. University of Oxford, 246. University of London, 247. University of Manchester, 248. University of Oxford, 249. University of London, 250. University of Manchester, 251. University of Oxford, 252. University of London, 253. University of Manchester, 254. University of Oxford, 255. University of London, 256. University of Manchester, 257. University of Oxford, 258. University of London, 259. University of Manchester, 260. University of Oxford, 261. University of London, 262. University of Manchester, 263. University of Oxford, 264. University of London, 265. University of Manchester, 266. University of Oxford, 267. University of London, 268. University of Manchester, 269. University of Oxford, 270. University of London, 271. University of Manchester, 272. University of Oxford, 273. University of London, 274. University of Manchester, 275. University of Oxford, 276. University of London, 277. University of Manchester, 278. University of Oxford, 279. University of London, 280. University of Manchester, 281. University of Oxford, 282. University of London, 283. University of Manchester, 284. University of Oxford, 285. University of London, 286. University of Manchester, 287. University of Oxford, 288. University of London, 289. University of Manchester, 290. University of Oxford, 291. University of London, 292. University of Manchester, 293. University of Oxford, 294. University of London, 295. University of Manchester, 296. University of Oxford, 297. University of London, 298. University of Manchester, 299. University of Oxford, 300. University of London, 301. University of Manchester, 302. University of Oxford, 303. University of London, 304. University of Manchester, 305. University of Oxford, 306. University of London, 307. University of Manchester, 308. University of Oxford, 309. University of London, 310. University of Manchester, 311. University of Oxford, 312. University of London, 313. University of Manchester, 314. University of Oxford, 315. University of London, 316. University of Manchester, 317. University of Oxford, 318. University of London, 319. University of Manchester, 320. University of Oxford, 321. University of London, 322. University of Manchester, 323. University of Oxford, 324. University of London, 325. University of Manchester, 326. University of Oxford, 327. University of London, 328. University of Manchester, 329. University of Oxford, 330. University of London, 331. University of Manchester, 332. University of Oxford, 333. University of London, 334. University of Manchester, 335. University of Oxford, 336. University of London, 337. University of Manchester, 338. University of Oxford, 339. University of London, 340. University of Manchester, 341. University of Oxford, 342. University of London, 343. University of Manchester, 344. University of Oxford, 345. University of London, 346. University of Manchester, 347. University of Oxford, 348. University of London, 349. University of Manchester, 350. University of Oxford, 351. University of London, 352. University of Manchester, 353. University of Oxford, 354. University of London, 355. University of Manchester, 356. University of Oxford, 357. University of London, 358. University of Manchester, 359. University of Oxford, 360. University of London, 361. University of Manchester, 362. University of Oxford, 363. University of London, 364. University of Manchester, 365. University of Oxford, 366. University of London, 367. University of Manchester, 368. University of Oxford, 369. University of London, 370. University of Manchester, 371. University of Oxford, 372. University of London, 373. University of Manchester, 374. University of Oxford, 375. University of London, 376. University of Manchester, 377. University of Oxford, 378. University of London, 379. University of Manchester, 380. University of Oxford, 381. University of London, 382. University of Manchester, 383. University of Oxford, 384. University of London, 385. University of Manchester, 386. University of Oxford, 387. University of London, 388. University of Manchester, 389. University of Oxford, 390. University of London, 391. University of Manchester, 392. University of Oxford, 393. University of London, 394. University of Manchester, 395. University of Oxford, 396. University of London, 397. University of Manchester, 398. University of Oxford, 399. University of London, 400. University of Manchester, 401. University of Oxford, 402. University of London, 403. University of Manchester, 404. University of Oxford, 405. University of London, 406. University of Manchester, 407. University of Oxford, 408. University of London, 409. University of Manchester, 410. University of Oxford, 411. University of London, 412. University of Manchester, 413. University of Oxford, 414. University of London, 415. University of Manchester, 416. University of Oxford, 417. University of London, 418. University of Manchester, 419. University of Oxford, 420. University of London, 421. University of Manchester, 422. University of Oxford, 423. University of London, 424. University of Manchester, 425. University of Oxford, 426. University of London, 427.

# Third good result must put Noryema first

By John Nicholls

RON AMEY's new Noryema was a clear-cut winner of an offshore race for the Europa Cup, which finished in the Solent yesterday. In so doing she greatly improved her chance for selection as one of the four boats to win the Admiral's Cup team in Cowes Week. The race, over a course of 230 miles in the English Channel, was the fourth of a series of six trials for places in the team.

Noryema has now had three good results (first, second and third) in the series. In the other race she was last, after being overhauled by the Admiral's Cup (Ernest Juer) was second overall, followed by Yeoman XX (Robi) Alder. Noryema placed after easily winning Class II.

I would recently that the task of the selectors for the team would be easier in one or two weeks started to make a selection. It looks now as if Noryema must be the favourite for selection as the Yeoman as runner-up. The third place will be the next week's trials in the Solent will be a do-or-die attempt for the last dozen boats still in contention.

For the rest of the 14 contenders the campaign must surely be over. Among the disappointed was Arthur Slater, a previous team captain, whose new Prospect of America was never expected among the leaders. Ironically, on his old boat, now called Brother Cup, it was well placed for selection as the second best boat, frustrating for many of the 66 entries. It started at Cowes on Friday morning in the lightest of breezes and hours later was still anchored or becalmed in the Solent. As darkness fell the fleet was ordered to return to the Royal Sovereign Lights, where Atair, a Swiss entry, was leading. Noryema was second and Yeoman ahead of most of the Class I boats.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

across to the French coast and maintained her lead on the hard beach to the finish.

**CLASS I:** Norway (W. Amoy), 41  
30 59.1; Brother Guy (E. Juerf), 41  
30 57.8; B. S. (H. H. J.), 41 30 56.9.  
**UT**

**CLASS II:** 1. Yeoman (R. Ashner),  
31 57.48; 2. Marinette (C. Dinning),  
July 42 30 56.9; 3. The Captain,  
July 42 30 56.9; 4. Bullocker (J. Roemer),  
July 42 30 56.9.

**CLASS V:** Zell (B. Salfrey-Cooper),  
39 16.4.

**DUMAL'S CUP BOATS:** 1. Norma-  
nda, C. Brother Guy, 32; Yeoman: J. J.  
Marinette, G. Morning Cloud (E. Heath).

Kiel, June 21.—Maurizio Solera,  
of Italy, with a win in the 470  
dinghy class, and John Dawson-  
Edwards, winner in the Finn  
dinghy, each led their respective  
classes after the second day  
of racing at the Kiel regatta week  
here today.

Joergen Sundelin, of Sweden,  
won the solving event to move  
into first place overall behind  
the West German yachtsmen. A  
win in the Tornado category gave  
Joerg Spengler, of West Germany,  
the lead ahead of yesterday's winners,  
Reginald White, of Britain.

**SOLVING:** 1. W. Ruhsweide (W.  
Germany), 1.6 M.; 2. R. Ruhsweide (W.  
Germany), 1.6 M.

**FINN DINGHY:** 1. J. Dawson-  
Edwards (Britain). Overall: 2. Dawson-  
Edwards (Britain).

**TEMPEST:** 1. U. Maras (W.  
Germany). Overall: 1. Marcus (W.  
Germany). Overall: 1. Spengler, 1.6 M.

**FLYING DUTCHMAN:** 1. J. Seidel  
(W. Germany), 8.2; 2. Noel (W.  
Germany), 8.2.

**FLYING DUTCHMAN (first race):** 1. M.  
Bolets (Italy); 2. Reuter,







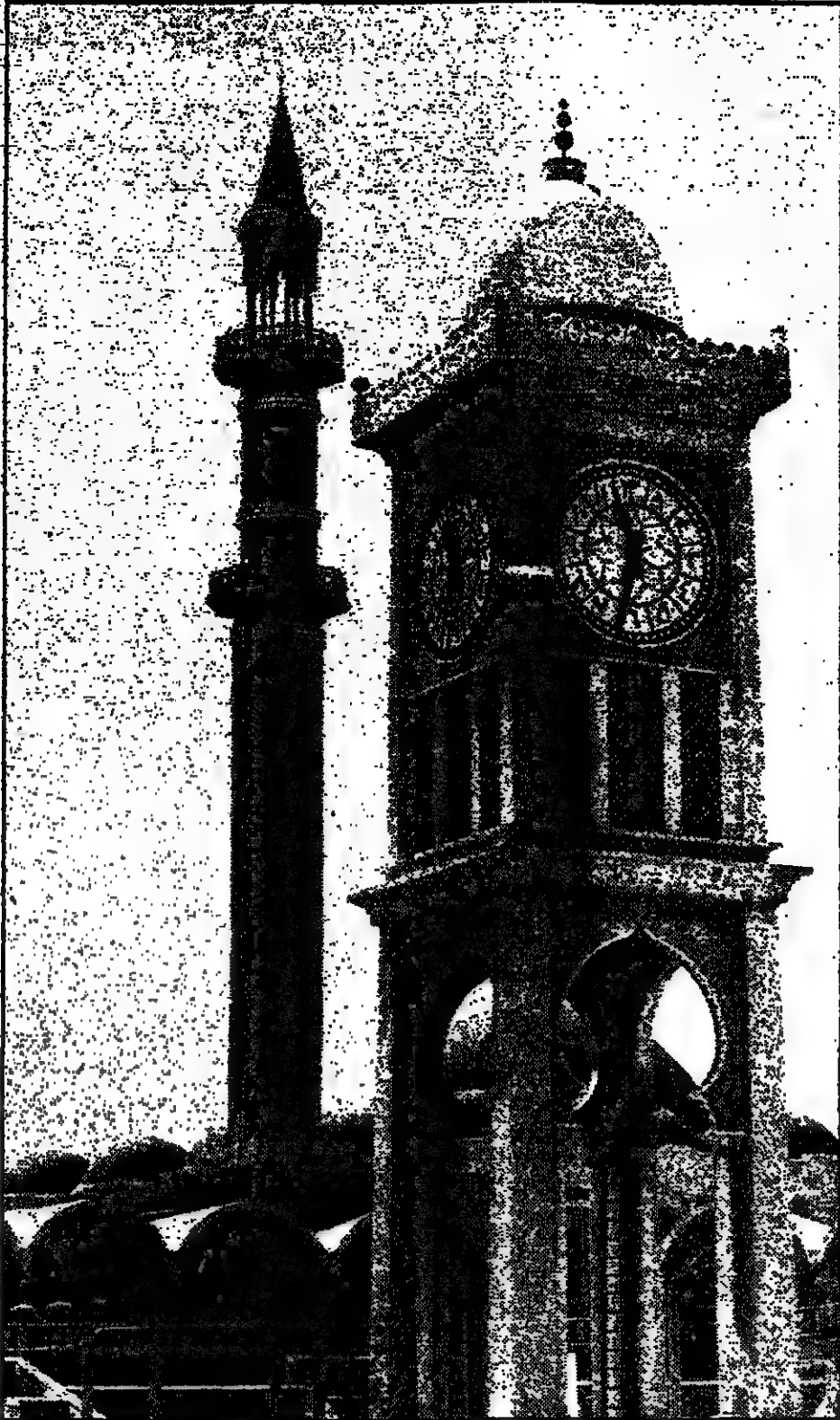
such a good investor?

# QATAR



## Itious but determined med development

Qatar is a peninsula of 11,500 sq miles, 35 miles long and 55 miles wide. It is a desert with no rivers or lakes. The capital, Doha, is on the west coast. The rest of the country is a vast, flat, sandy landscape. The population is about 150,000, including a substantial number of immigrants. The country is engaged in a rapid process of development. The government has a clear vision of the future and is determined to achieve it. The country is rich in oil and gas, and this provides the main source of income. The government is using this income to build a modern infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and a new airport. The country is also developing its education and health services. The government is committed to the welfare of its people and to the development of the country. The country is a special case, and its development is a unique process. The government is determined to achieve its goals, and the people are committed to the process. The country is a special case, and its development is a unique process. The government is determined to achieve its goals, and the people are committed to the process.



Above: clock tower at Doha. Left: shrimps are canned in a new Doha factory. Right: maintenance work on the Qatar Petroleum Company's natural gas liquid plant at Umm Said.



progress made over the past 19 years. Specialist secondary establishments include teacher-training institutes which are to form the nucleus of a University of the Lower Gulf. Campus buildings are programmed for completion in 1976. Male and female students will be taught separately but will share main services. Craft, artisan and clerical training is also provided by a regional training centre under the United Nations Development Programme. For more than a generation Qatar has been proud that its medical, surgical and hospital services have been free for all comers irrespective of nationality. All costs, of care, medicines, dressings, artificial eyes and limbs and the treatment of tertiary cases abroad, are entirely at state expense. A new 650-bed hospital (contractors Bernard Sunley) is being built in Doha. This will supplement the present 750-bed general hospital which will ultimately be reserved for women. A new sports complex is being built for Qatar's younger generation and will provide facilities for football, basketball and other games and include a stadium with seating capacity for 25,000, a swimming pool of Olympic standard and a yacht marina. A recent decision is that Qatar is to have a zoo. An Italian firm has been engaged to assist the Department of Tourism in boosting tourist traffic but plans must necessarily await an increase in hotel accommodation. Doha has three good hotels, of which one, the Gulf Hotel, is regarded by many experienced travellers as the most comfortable and best managed in the region. The Gulf has 140 rooms, with an extension of 180 rooms now being added. Tourism plans include chalet colonies at some of the coastline's sandy bays which offer delightful bathing, and desert excursions on pony or camel with organized camping under the starry skies.

# How Standard and Chartered help you with our business in Qatar

If you have business in Qatar, The Chartered Bank can offer you a full and comprehensive service and our professionalism and depth of local knowledge can be very important to your business.

The services and resources we offer you in Qatar are backed and strengthened by the world-wide capability of the Standard and Chartered Banking Group. We have a unique network of 1500 branches and offices in 60 countries throughout Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle and

Far East, Australia and the Americas.

So, for instance, we can help your business by exceptional speed in day-to-day transactions - saving you time and money, because you have the same Group working for you here and overseas.

And there are many other ways in which Standard and Chartered can help you. Give us a call now in London on 01-623 7500 Extension 2321.

Outside London ring our Manager at the branches listed below.

## Standard and Chartered

BANKING GROUP LIMITED

helps you throughout the world

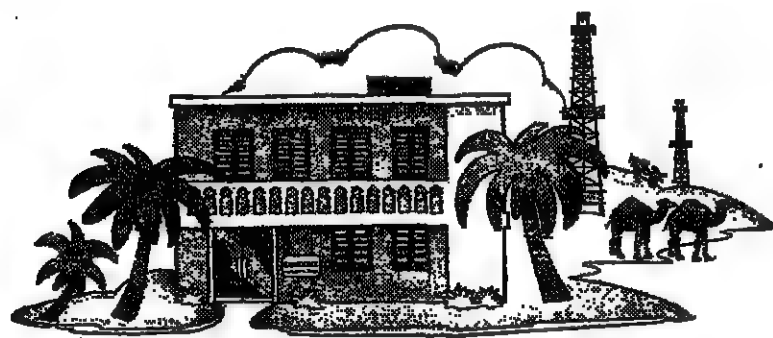
Head Office: 18, Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB

Dunfermline (017) 236 7402 Bristol (Office) 0272-295 639 Glasgow 043-294 045 Leeds 0532-446731 Liverpool 051-256 2425 Manchester (Charlton Street) 061-236 5437 Manchester (Spring Gardens) 061-834 7244 Sheffield 0742 79261

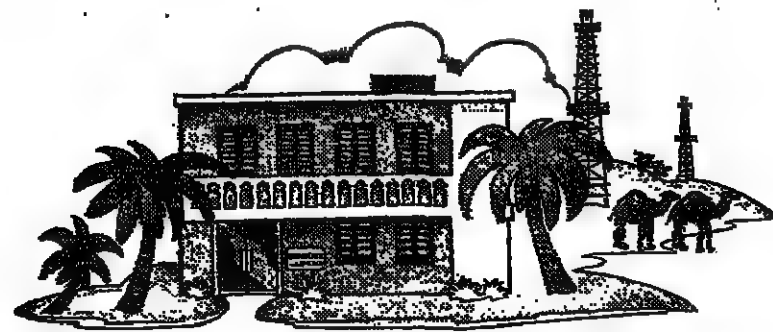
replaced by new housing and market schemes. A low-cost housing scheme is already well under way and shortly after his accession Sheikh Khalifa waived all outstanding loans on 1,872 government housing units, offered 650 more units free to citizens in and beyond Doha and approved the construction of 40 more. Two more residential areas are in course of reclamation from the sea. The first, known as Doha West Bay, is reserved for a 350-room hotel with an attached international conference centre, an exhibition area with a marina, an enclave for housing diplomatic missions and senior government officials, a social and sporting club and possibly a water restaurant. The second area lies along the shore adjacent to Umm Said. A contract worth 100m rials has been awarded to the Japanese company Penta Ocean for reclamation and dredging work which will also include preliminary preparation for an industrial harbour. Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners are consultants. Five thousand houses for senior and medium-class technicians and administrators and with separate area for workers' barracks are to be built. The colony will have schools, a hospital and small clinics, and mosques. A large seaside recreation centre is planned with a hotel for company guests including snack bars, and swimming pools. Improvement and expansion of the state's electricity and water supply services is a continual process as development progresses. Qatar's natural water resources are meagre and are becoming increasingly saline as the water table sinks and seawater encroaches. Adequate supplies depend and will increasingly depend, on desalinated sea water. Doha's present power and desalination plant at Ras Abu Aboud, in the suburbs, has a generating capacity of 145 MW and a general distillation of three million gallons a day, to supplement these supplies. A larger power and desalination plant is now being built at Wakra, 10 miles south of Doha, which will ultimately add a capacity of 300 MW and four million gallons of water a day. It is due for completion in 1976. Plans for a far larger power/desalination plant to be built at Umm Said are now complete and Kennedy and Donkin have been appointed consultants. The first stage is to be completed by the end of 1978 and will provide 400 MW and 12 million gallons a day. Ultimately, the plant will provide 600 MW and 32 million gallons a day which is considered sufficient to cover the needs of heavy industry as presently planned. Doha is one of the few Gulf capitals with a modern sewerage system already in operation. Qatar now has about 600 miles of roads of which 200 are fast tarmac.

The Emir of Qatar opens the new National Museum in Doha today. Pictures, and a report by Peter Hopkirk, on page VI.

## If you don't have 2 branches in Qatar, you could probably use ours.



Rayyan Road, P.O. Box 2001, Doha  
Telex: 4209 GRNDLY DH. Tel: 26141 (5 lines)  
Cables: Grindlay



Suq Wakaf  
P.O. Box 90, Doha. Tel: 5789, 23956, 22711/2

Few markets require such detailed and intimate knowledge as Qatar.

And few banks, if any, can offer you quite as much knowledge on the area as Grindlays. We have 2 branches there and through each of them we can offer you a comprehensive banking and advisory service—handling the financial and administrative side of importing and exporting; making sure you make the right contacts; and keeping you thoroughly up-to-date on marketing opportunities in the area.

If success in Qatar is important to you—so is help of the calibre we can offer you. Call us to find out more.

**Grindlays  
Bank  
Limited**

**The British bank that's  
at home, abroad.**

P.O. Box 280, 23 Fechurch Street,  
London EC3P 3ED.  
Telex: 685043/6 Tel: 01-626 0545.

Office of the General Manager, Gulf and Oman,  
P.O. Box 793, Bahrain,  
Tel: 54707 Telex: 8220 MINEVA GJ.



## Offshore oil offers best hope of expansion

which is being built in the junction with Shell, will require offshore natural gas, as will Shell's associated iron and steel production.

Indeed, if all the Government's ambitious plans for Qatari Sulfate Heavy Industries are to be realized, substantial natural gas for supplementing associated gas, will be essential.

The history of oil recovery in Qatar is a long one - goes back to 1935 when concession was granted Anglo-Persian - which is transferred to the development of Petroleum Co. possessing an affiliate of Petroleum, which in turn formed its operating company known as Petroleum Developments (Qatar), with

The company began exploration in 1937, and in October, 1938, spudded their first well at Dukhan. It became the first oil well in the area. In January 1940 it drilled to a depth of 5,753 ft. It further wells were drilled but in 1942 wartime difficulties became insurmountable and all three were plugged. Field activities were suspended until 1945. The first oil was produced from the field in 1945 from the Qatir crude made by the motor was President Mery to Europe December 1949. At 10 c a barrel, QPC's crude is one of the cheapest to extract in the world. It was granted in 1952 after a rapid development of the shore exploration and drilling techniques immediately after the Second World War. Shell took up a concession in 1953, and in 1954 the national government took over. American companies, who failed to find a structure formation to justify their claim. Oil was first discovered in 1960, at what is now known as the field along the coast 60 miles off mainland. The field is

granted in 1952 after rapid development of offshore exploration and drilling techniques immediately after the Second World War. Shell took up a concession originally granted in 1949. American companies, who failed to find a structure formation to justify drilling, only first discovered in 1960, at what is known as the Idd al-Sha'bi field, about 60 miles off mainland. The field was brought into production in 1964, and the first crude exported in February following year.

The Qatar Flour Mill Company, which has been in operation since 1972 at a capacity of 100 tons a day, is planning to build a bagging factory to produce sacks for the flour mills at the cement plant. The mill is adjacent to the Qat Fertilizer Company's plant. Uman Said and share in the mill jerry and conveyor belt system.



# in Qatar they have one name, Jaidah

Jaidah is the Qatar representative for such companies as:

Halliburton, Baroid, Hughes Tool Company, Drilco, Lincoln USA, Shell Oil, Ingersoll-Rand and many more.

**Why?** Because we are able to provide comprehensive service to the oil and other industries in the Arabian Gulf, thanks to Qatar's strategic location and our experienced international staff.

If you are in need of any of our services, or the right representation in the Arabian Gulf, give us a call.



**Jaidah Motors & Trading Co.,**  
P.O. Box 150, Doha, Qatar Telex 4219 DH,  
Tel: 26161 (5 lines) 26165 (3 lines)



## Shaikh who works for social reform

HH Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani assumed the emirship on February 22, 1972, in a peaceful transfer of power based on a decision of the ruling al-Thani family.

Before his succession, Shaikh Khalifa, a man of great physical and mental energy, had served restlessly for 15 years under his cousin, Shaikh Ahmed, as deputy ruler and Premier. While Shaikh Ahmed looked on in bewildered apathy, Shaikh Khalifa laid the foundations for free education and health services, a low-cost housing scheme and state pensions for the poor and needy.

He also worked methodically towards diversification of industry as insurance against the time when Qatar's oil wells run dry. He raised local shrimp fishing to an international commercial enterprise, with sales in America, Japan and Europe and started the Qatar National Cement Company. Construction was begun on a Qatar Flour Mills Company and on the present large fertilizer producing plant.

A first experimental farm, established in 1963, proved so successful that as early as 1968 Qatar became almost self-sufficient in vegetables and fruit for most months of the year.

But the pace of progress was not rapid enough to satisfy Shaikh Khalifa. Immediately after deposing Shaikh Ahmed, who was on a hunting trip in Iran at the time, he announced the step had been necessary "to correct conditions in the country" and to "remove elements that had tried to hinder its progress and modernization."

He is a man who sincerely believes that what belongs to the state, belongs to the people. A first and courageous act was to abolish the system whereby all male members of the al-Thani family received gratuities from Qatar's oil income. In the case of Shaikh Ahmed, these had amounted to a quarter of the annual total. Shaikh Khalifa set the example by turning over his own annual allowance for Government budgetary purposes.

The al-Thani family is a large one—just under 200 shaikhs are registered in Doha's telephone book alone—and it is a measure of Shaikh Khalifa's strength of character that its members accepted this loss of privileged income without demur.

Shaikh Khalifa, a man of medium height, thick-set and now in middle age, spends little on himself. He is a devoted family man,



The Emir has planned ahead for the time when Qatar's oil runs dry.

whose private life is entirely beyond reproach. He rarely travels abroad, but has visited Britain, where he was received in audience by the Queen, and Western Europe. Within the Arab world he attends the summit conferences of heads of Arab states.

At home he is a tireless worker, accustomed to a daily routine of 12 hours at a stretch. If not more, advisers, sometimes summoned to his palace in the middle of the night, report bedside tables and even the floor littered with files.

A criticism sometimes heard is that he is not a man who delegates authority easily. It is said that he insists on personally signing all Government cheques of more than £5,000. This, allegedly, causes irksome delays for contractors and places a strain on Doha's bank lending capabilities.

### Equivalent of cabinet

This is vigorously denied by Qatar's Ministry of Finance which claims that many bills are badly presented, while others require meticulous scrutiny.

According to the constitution, Qatar now has a Council of Ministers, the equivalent of a cabinet, consisting of 14 ministers headed by Shaikh Khalifa, who retains his former role of Prime Minister. Ten of the ministers are members of the al-Thani family. Shaikh Khalifa's son, Shaikh Abdul-Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, is Minister

of Finance and Petroleum, while three brothers, Shaikh Qasim, Shaikh Suhaim and Shaikh Khalid, are respectively Ministers of Education, Culture and Youth Care, Foreign Affairs and of the Interior. Five of the ministers are commoners.

The Council of Ministers is supported by an advisory council of 20 members, all of whom are commoners. As defied by the constitution their duties are to "assist the Council of Ministers in the discharge of their respective duties by expressing opinions in the form of recommendations."

There is also a provision for ministers to attend meetings whenever the agenda includes "any subject related to the matters falling within the competence of their respective ministries"; and for the head of state to open each annual session with a speech that shall "include a statement regarding the state of affairs of the country, the major achievements, and the projects and reforms which the state intends to implement during the coming year". It should be borne in mind that this weighty governmental administrative apparatus applies to a state whose total indigenous population is probably rather less than that of, say, Ipswich.

Another of the Emir's sons, Major-General Shaikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, is Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces with Shaikh Khalifa himself constitutionally occupying the roles of Minister of Defence and Supreme Commander. Shaikh Khalifa is remembered with respect in the Lower Gulf for his untiring efforts to bring about a federation of the seven

Trucial States with the addition of Qatar and Bahrain. These negotiations occupied much of the years 1968 and 1969. In February 1968, at Dubai, the nine Rulers constituted themselves as the Supreme Council of the proposed federation. At a meeting in July the same year the Rulers agreed to form a federal council to act as their executive body and Shaikh Khalifa was appointed chairman.

The status of the federal council was changed to that of a 13-man cabinet when the Rulers met again, in Doha, in May 1969. Shaikh Khalifa became the Prime Minister designate. He threw himself wholeheartedly into this role and when the Rulers met for their last abortive session in Abu Dhabi in October 1969, each of the 13 ministries had prepared for it a working brief which would have enabled its minister to take up his duties immediately the federation was formed.

Differences of opinion within the Supreme Council having proved irreconcilable, Shaikh Khalifa, on September 1, 1971, followed Bahrain's example and declared Qatar's full independence.

### Importance of some union

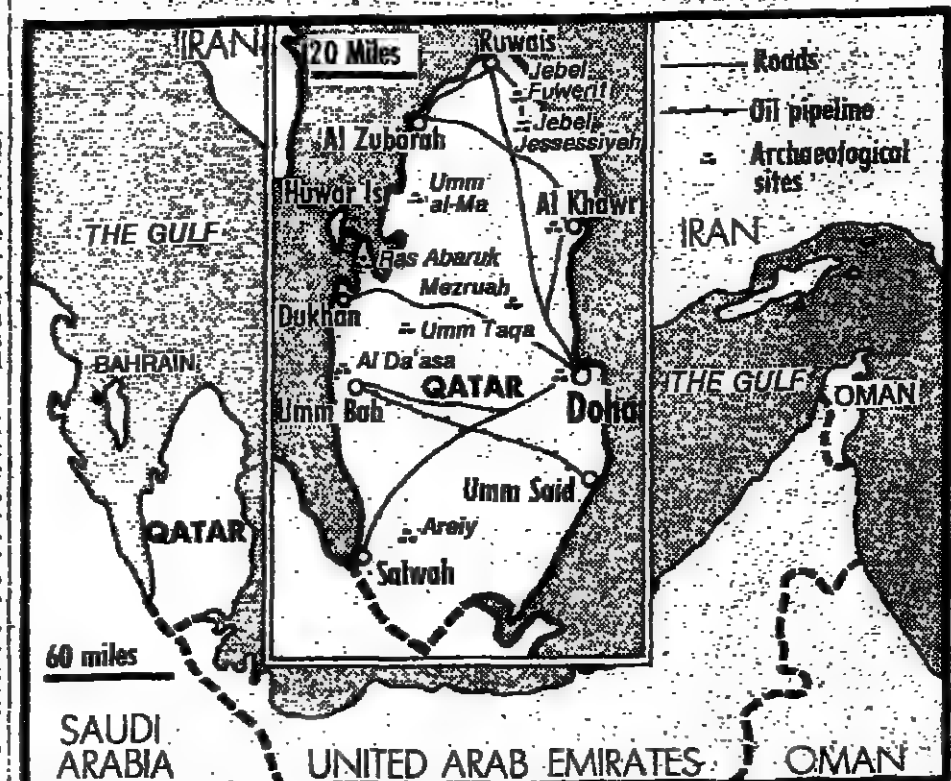
He acted in his capacities of Deputy Emir, His Apostolic and Prime Minister of Qatar. His cousin, Shaikh Ahmed, then Ruler, was holidaying in Switzerland at the time.

Shaikh Khalifa has made no secret of his bitter disappointment at the failure of efforts to bring about a nine-state federation. He remains convinced that some form of union is essential for the well-being of the Lower Gulf.

In an interview granted on the occasion of the first anniversary of his accession, he said: "The idea of the nine-state federation will never die. It might have been postponed for one reason or the other, but it will certainly reemerge in a different form at some future time."

"Any official in the Gulf, on reviewing facts and figures, must realize how vital it is that our Gulf countries enter into some form of unity or federation, or joint planning and coordination. All our efforts, skills and expertise must be combined and coordinated to develop and protect our astronomical resources and turn them into constructive potential."

R.I.



The frontier between Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi will be subject to revision in the light of the August 1974 agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. This revision may also affect Qatar's southern frontier. The ownership of the Huwar islands is in dispute with Bahrain.

## Firm friend and a foe to fear

In the past Qatar has suffered some lack of recognition as the state lies rather aside from the mainstream of Persian Gulf traffic. This situation is being vigorously corrected by Shaikh Khalifa, the present Emir, as he spends freely from the state's wealth on a spectacular development programme. Today 22 resident and eight non-resident ambassadors are accredited to Doha.

Qatar is a member of the United Nations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Other international affiliations are membership of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and the Arab League.

In a recent address to the Advisory Council the Emir defined foreign relations policy as the necessity to work with all energy to strengthen brotherly relations and cooperation with Arab countries in the immediate area in particular and

with Arab and Islamic countries in general. Also, to devote great attention to the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with peace-loving countries which have "faith in the values of right and justice". He added: "We do our best to share within our means, in providing international security and elements of prosperity world-wide."

### Restrictions relaxing

"We have a deep belief that our success in achieving these goals is essential for our ultimate purpose, which is true inner happiness and the attainment of the honoured place we deserve among the community of nations."

Qatar stands in a relationship of close friendship with neighbouring Saudi Arabia as both populations are Sunni Muslims of the Wahabi sect, the most orthodox and puritanical of the two main Islamic streams. Foreign residents in Doha find more austerity than in other Persian Gulf capitals, but restrictions on

their way of life are gradually relaxing, but not at a pace as might offend Qatar's friends in Riyadh. Unlike other Persian Gulf states, Qatar shares Saudi Arabia's full period of mourning after the death of King Faisal, with all flags, including those of diplomatic missions, remaining at half-mast for 40 days.

Relations between Qatar and Bahrain, its island neighbour to the north, remain clouded. A dispute, dating back many decades, centres on possession of the Huwar islands in the strait between the two states. Ownership is claimed by both ruling families and repeated negotiations in the past remain deadlocked.

In other matters relations have much improved and in 1972 a joint Bahrain/Qatar Economic Committee was formed to develop and coordinate economic relations between the two countries. This was followed in March, 1973, by an agreement for joint project activity in vegetable oil, aluminium extrusion and cement production. A Qatar proposal to build, at its own expense, a causeway-bridge to connect the two countries has been coolly received in Bahrain,

although it would be the main beneficiary. The Bahrain attitude seems to be: "Let us first settle the Huwar Islands question. To the south, Qatar is a good neighbour, especially since a maritime boundary definition between the two reached in 1969, was greatly in Qatar's favour, giving it a valuable offshore oilfield and a half share in another. A desert highway linking Doha with Abu Dhabi city is due for completion shortly. Relations with Dubai have remained strained since the Emir deposed his cousin, Shaikh Ahmed, in February, 1972. Shaikh Ahmed is married to the daughter of Dubai's ruler, Shaikh Rashid, and he now lives in exile in Dubai.

Qatar stands firmly for the solidarity of the Arab world and is second to none in its opposition to Israel expansion. Although its defence forces are too small to enable it to play a significant role in any confrontation, its anti-Israeli radio and television propaganda is as virulent as any. It strongly supports the Arab anti-Israel boycott and has been host to a full meeting of the Boycott Committee.

In loans and grants Qatar has not been as flamboyant as, say, Abu Dhabi, but assistance has been considerable. In February an agreement was signed in Cairo for a \$100m loan to finance development of the Suez Canal. This was part of a \$102.5m Qatar agreement, last November, to contribute towards Egyptian development.

It was also reported in January that agreement had been reached on the establishment of a joint Qatar/Egyptian investment company with each state having a 50 per cent share of the initial capital of \$25m. Qatar is understood to also provide credit facilities of \$75m for the company to finance industrial projects in Egypt.

Other recent loans have been \$10m to Tunisia to assist the 1973-76 development, \$10m to Jordan to assist in development projects and \$1.5m in subscription to Jordan Treasury bonds, \$10m to Pakistan and \$1m to Chad—a first loan to an African country.

A loan of \$120m to France, for unspecified purposes, has also been made at the time the two countries agreed on joint petrochemical ventures. Qatar has subscribed \$20m to the Islamic Bank and has a holding in the Union des Banques Arabes at Paris. It has participated in the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and is understood to be participating in other similar funds now under discussion or establishment.

In the wider world Qatar is suspicious of the United States, such as a support of Israel and for recent threats against Arab oil-producing states. The Emir was reported as particularly concerned by Dr Kissinger's December visit which did not rule out the use of American military force in extreme circumstances. "America is not a big power in Qatar development projects, although it bulked \$10m-5000 bar a day refinery which came on stream to provide Qatar's domestic fuel and would presumably be considered as a contractor for the far larger 200,000 bpd day export refinery which is now in the planning stage."

### Good relations traditional

The United States is third in the list of Qatar's imports, by country, and second after the United Kingdom in the list of exports. Relations with Britain and Japan have been threatening rapidly and the award of large heavy industry contracts. Good relations between Qatar and Britain are traditional and have been maintained since September, 1971, when the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed.

This, while formalising the long-standing friendly relations, also set out mutual objectives that the traditional relationship of close friendship should continue. It provided for the encouragement of national scientific and cultural co-operation and for the maintenance of close relations and existing in trade and commerce.

The British encourage Qatar's steadily increasing number of new businesses. Although no longer in place as an importer, Britain still has a strong presence in the market which serves as a fair dealing place for money and quality. On the other hand, Britain is also gradually acquiring an unenviable reputation for letting customers down, particularly in meeting delivery dates.

As one commercial resident in Doha puts it: "Qataris like doing business with Britain and most of them still look to Britain before shopping abroad as where. But British companies should try harder to let their confidence in the market be misplaced."

# SIR DESALINATOR IN QATAR

S.I.R.'s technology for desalinators has won a new and important recognition with the award of an international tender held by the Qatar Government for the supply of a seawater desalinator with a capacity of 1,850 cu. mt/hr. This asserts the award a few months ago of a similar tender held by Bahrain. The Qatar project is based on two equal desalination lines of the multiple expansion and recirculation type, similar in kind both to the one under construction in Bahrain and the two lines built by S.I.R. at Porto Torres. The technology and the patents come from the S.I.R. Planning and Development Centre in Rome. One of the lines has a capacity of 1,500 cu. mt/hr. and is still to-day the biggest in the world. With its technology S.I.R. holds a leading position just at the moment in time that the increase in the world's water resources can no longer be delayed.

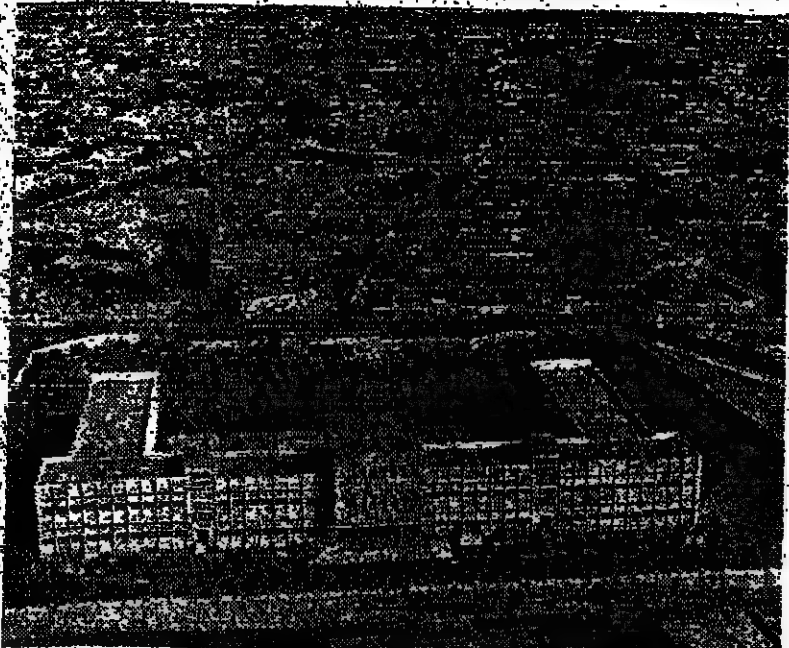
# SOCIETA' ITALIANA RESINI

S.I.R. via Grazioli, 33 - 20161 Milano - Italy - tel. 8400 - telex 36515 SIRROCHI

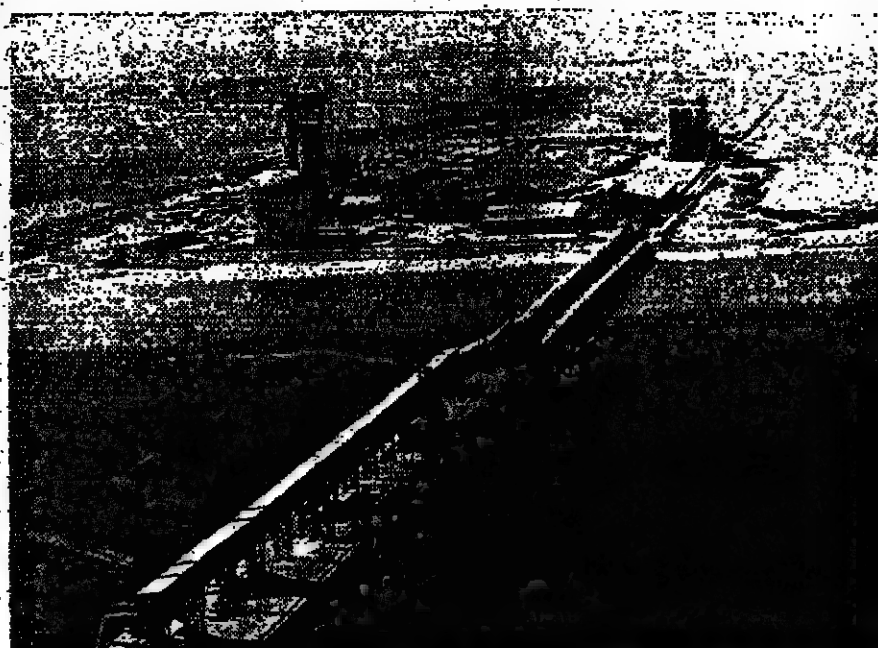
The Commerce  
Qatar Ltd.  
Head Office and  
P.O. Box 3232, Doha  
Telegraphic Address  
Telephone  
Qatari shareholding company  
of Qatar Riyals Ten Million  
by leading Qatari Institutions  
Correspondents through



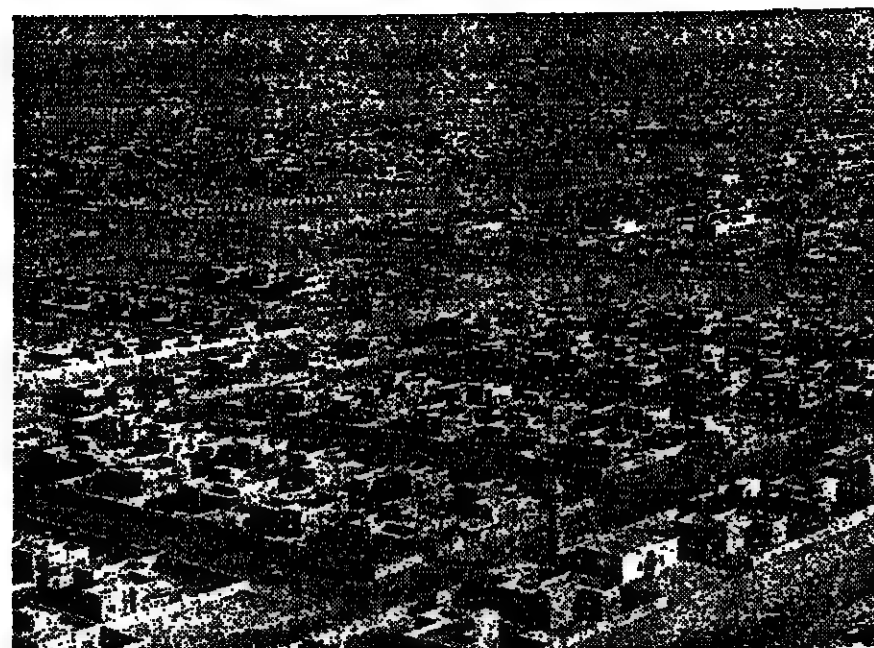
## ADVERTISEMENT



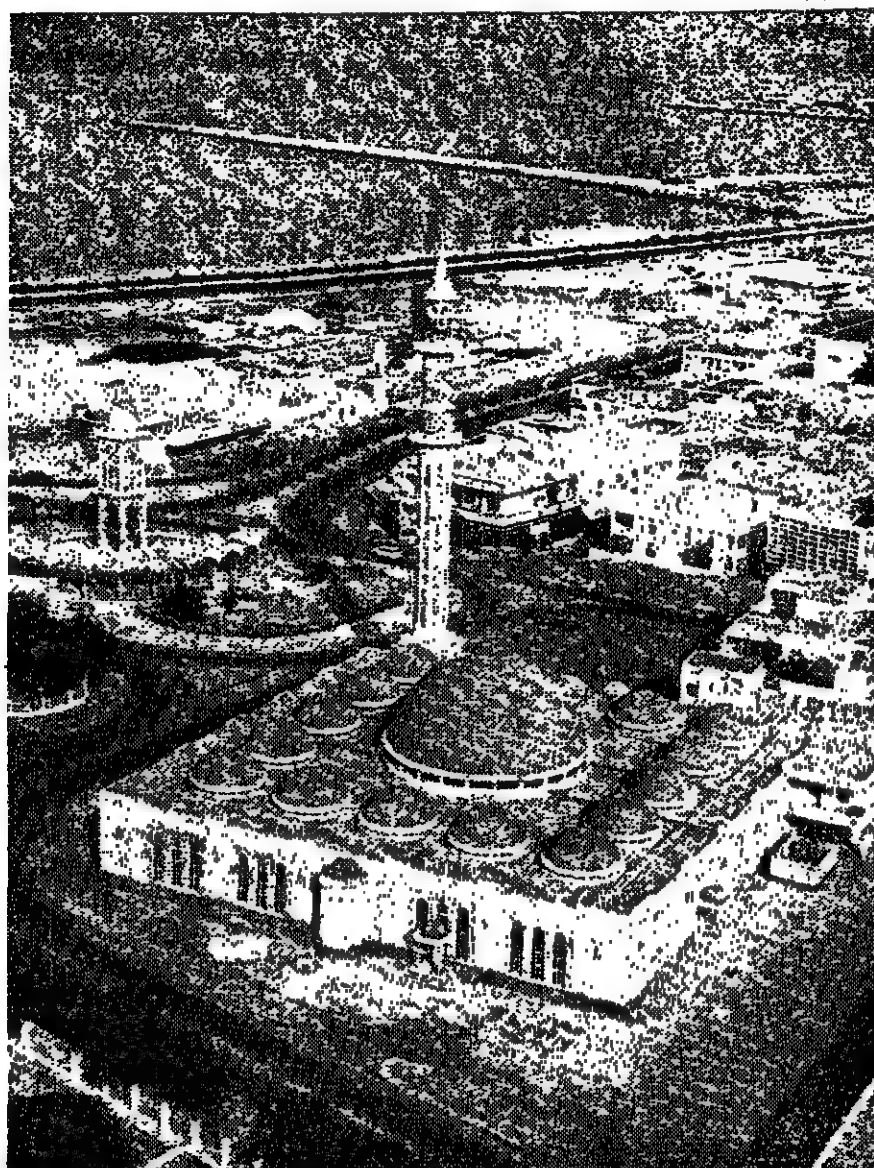
teacher-training college whose students will form the nucleus of new Doha University.



5. The Umm Said plant of the Qatar Fertilizer Co. and its mechanised jetty, with (top right) a flour mill.



6. Khalifa City, one of several "popular" housing estates constructed for the benefit of low-income families.



7. Doha's Grand Mosque with a section of the corniche highway beyond.



8. The Council of Ministers in session with HH the Emir (top) in the new chair.

## BACKGROUND

Qatar is a fully independent and sovereign Arab state on the west shore of the Arabian Gulf.

Its national territory occupies a peninsula of approximately 1,000 square kilometres, projecting true north for about 160 km at a maximum width of 90 km, and some small offshore islands.

Doha, the capital, is situated on the east coast.

Frontiers at the neck of the peninsula lie with Saudi Arabia to the west and Abu Dhabi (Union of Arab Emirates) to the east. The state's nearest seaward neighbour is Bahrain, about 30 km to the north-west.

The terrain is flat except for low hills at the northern end of the west coast. The central area of the peninsula is covered by a cobble conglomerate. Sand dunes and salt flats predominate in the south. Natural vegetation is mainly confined to the north.

The seasons generally conform with those of Temperate Zone countries and the winter weather is relatively cold for the latitude. But great heat invariably persists between June and September. Humidity is frequently excessive in both winter and summer. Rainfall is normally light.

The population is estimated at 180,000, inclusive of immigrant communities. About 80 per cent of the total is concentrated in the Doha area.

The official, and dominant, religion is Islam, and the official language Arabic—although English is widely spoken and understood.

Qatar's national flag is "maroon with white serrated border on hoist".

Justice is administered by courts operating both codified law and the Sharia or Holy Law; (non-Muslims are invariably tried by the former. The provisional Constitution stipulates that Qatar's judges shall be "independent in the exercise of their powers".

The provisional Constitution also states that foreign policy will aim at "strengthening the ties of friendship with all Islamic states and peoples in particular and with all peace-loving states and peoples in general".

Qatar has been a member of the United Nations and of the League of Arab States since September 1971.

## Agriculture

A five-year plan designed to ensure total Qatari self-sufficiency in basic food supply—based on the results of a hydro-agricultural resources survey—is now in the final stages of preparation. Methods of hydroponics (chemical-based), cultivation, passive control, and reclamation are receiving special attention.

Meanwhile production of certain vegetables continues at a sufficiently high rate to justify the export of small surpluses, and yields of fruit and grain continue to increase.

The Government has set up a QR 5m poultry farm with an eventual capacity of 10m eggs and 1m hatchlings. Installations include 80 battery-type houses for broilers.

The privately owned Qatar Dairy Co. is producing 3,000 litres of milk daily, as well as by-products, from a herd of 300 Friesian cows imported from Australia.

## Finance

The Financial Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance and Petroleum continues to act as the "custodian of the State's economic security" with a wide range of authority. Functions include formulation of financial policy, preparation of the general budget, from ministerial drafts and of the final accounts of the State, drafting and issue of financial regulations, and collection of taxes and fees.

The department works closely with a State Audit Office, established in early 1973, for the main purpose of checking departmental accounts and scrutinising all contracts involving expenditure of over QR 100,000 before signature.

The State's budget for the Muslim year AH 1395 (which commenced on January 12, 1975) provides for a total capital allocation of QR 1,800,000,000, an increase of about 60 per cent over AH 1394, and recurrent expenditure of about QR 2,250,000,000. Main expenditure heads include heavy industry (QR 505m), housing, water supply and electricity supply (QR 502m), transport, communications and agriculture (QR 477m), education, health and information (QR 275m), and justice and security (QR 144m).

External investment is directed by the Investment Board for State Reserves under the chairmanship of HH the Emir in accordance with annual programmes and long-term policy. An Investment Office will shortly be opened in London.

Qatar is an increasingly active participant in joint Arab investment projects. It is a shareholder in the Arab Investment Company, planned to function as a merchant bank with an equity of US\$450,000, and the Islamic Development Bank (capital: US\$900m) which is to concentrate on development projects in under-developed areas where the Muslim faith prevails.

The Qatar National Bank—established in 1964 with a wholly Qatari capital, to encourage economic development and to support the national economy—continues to make steady progress. The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1973, stated that deposits and advances had increased by 33.8 per cent and 34.8 per cent respectively over the previous year, while total assets (excluding contractual accounts) rose by QR 76.8m (30.4 per cent). Net profit of QR 10,690m showed an increase of QR 2,165m after provision for all contingencies.

A second wholly-owned Qatari bank, the Commercial Bank of Qatar, opened early this year with a diversified equity of QR 100m.

Non-Qatari banks now operating in Doha include the British Bank of the Middle East, the Chartered Bank, National and Grindlays Bank, the First National City Bank, and the Banque de Paris and des Pays Bas.

Qatar has been a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) since September 1972. Its subscription to the latter institution amounts to 177 shares (or 0.7 per cent) and it votes total 421 (1.5 per cent).

## Commerce

Qatar's imports totalled QR 1,068,945m in value last year—QR 230,505m more than in 1973—and QR 763,454m more than in 1972. These industrialised countries shared 42.19 per cent of the total market (Japan (17.8 per cent), QR 190,941m), Britain (14.01 per cent), QR 148,876m)

and the United States (10.25 per cent; QR 108,493m). Britain has surrendered its status as leading overall supplier of visible exports for the first time in the recorded commercial history of the State; the value of its trade declined by QR 85,185m, in comparison with the previous year, while Japan's rose by QR 106,590m and that of the US by QR 29,453m. Two significant suppliers were Lebanon (6.28 per cent) and West Germany (6.18 per cent). Three countries (Holland, Australia, and India) contributed more than three per cent; six (Italy, Kuwait, France, Dubai, Saudi Arabia and Belgium) more than two per cent; 11 more than one per cent; and 37 less than one per cent.

Most high value import lines reflected important themes of Government policy—industrial diversification, infrastructural development, social advancement and resistance to the impact of world inflation by bulk procurement of essential commodities. They included oilfield and gas recovery equipment and materials (QR 90,314m), steel bar (QR 80,879m) and pipe (QR 85,350m), automobiles (QR 20,480m), woven synthetic fabrics (QR 28,028m), sugar (QR 27,787m), non-electrical machinery (QR 24,433m), trucks (QR 24,381m), doe (QR 23,131m), livestock (QR 22,856m), electrical appliances (QR 22,407m), fresh fruit (QR 22,340m), timber (QR 22,028m), ready-made clothing (QR 21,175m), air-conditioning equipment (QR 19,557m), pharmaceuticals (QR 19,517m), and iron (QR 18,015m). Capital equipment units (QR 15,635m), Portland cement (QR 15,340m), steel manufactures (QR 14,369m), fresh vegetables (QR 11,710m) and electrical machinery (QR 11,495m). There were also heavy intakes of spares of all kinds.

The Customs Department recorded the State's 1974 import trade in the form of 202 product categories under 89 divisional heads. Japan ended the year as leading supplier in 20 of these categories, including steel bar (with trade worth QR 80,879m), automobiles (QR 33,987m), steel pipe (QR 23,824m), woven synthetic fabrics (QR 16,145m), radio and television sets (QR 12,255m) and steel sheet (QR 3,711m). Britain—with a more diversified trade—was leading supplier in 35—namely mechanical spares (QR 15,950m), electrical appliances (QR 11,316m), non-electrical machinery (QR 9,488m), electrical machinery (QR 7,851m), tractors (QR 4,842m), diesel engines (QR 4,734m), automobiles (QR 4,731m), capital equipment (QR 4,344m), pharmaceuticals (QR 4,292m), electric cable and wire (QR 3,484m) and metal manufactures (QR 3,089m). The US led with oil and gas items (QR 19,993m), air conditioning equipment (QR 13,097m), trucks (QR 7,415m), automobile spares and accessories (QR 7,080m), tiles (QR 3,245m) and six other products.



However, the universality and pragmatism of Qatari commerce is perhaps more clearly discernible elsewhere. In the statistics of the Customs Department, Brazil, for instance, was the State's main source of sugar supply with shipments valued at QR 19,272m. Thailand provided most rice (QR 10,182m) and Austria most timber (QR 10,022m). Australia and Canada together dominated the wheat market with sales totalling QR 15,737m. Taiwan (with trade worth QR 5,584m as leading supplier), Romania and the Philippines were among suppliers of Portland cement. West Germany and France, each with sales approaching QR 10m, significantly shared in the automobile market. Holland remained the specialist supplier of refined cooking butter; Hong Kong sold most ready-made clothing; India most tea, Denmark most powdered milk, Italy most refrigerators, and Pakistan most wheat bran.

Supply from Gulf neighbours and other Arab sources, governed by re-export as well as geographical factors, totalled QR 199,311m in value. Lebanon's share (QR 67,038m) confirmed both its status as the State's main provider of unprocessed food (fresh fruit alone earned QR 10,998m) and the increasing efficiency of road and air freight services between the peninsula and the Mediterranean coast.

Exports and re-exports, exclusive of crude and petroleum products, totalled QR 145,747m in value compared with QR 87,169m in 1973. The main recipients among 28 recorded by the Customs Department were Saudi Arabia (QR 19,285m), the Philippines (QR 15,225m), Brazil (QR 13,994m), Iran (QR 13,531m) and Sweden (QR 11,437m). Fertilizer shipments (QR 86,158m) were by far the most valuable; their destinations included Iran, India, the Philippines, Egypt, Brazil, and Sweden. Automobiles (QR 20,420m) and trucks (QR 6,487m) were prominent in the trade.

## Broadcasting

HH the Emir will in September inaugurate a powerful addition to the State's sound broadcasting services—a 750-kilowatt medium frequency transmitter

intended to improve local daytime coverage and provide after-dark services to most parts of the Middle East by means of a six-mast directional system. Installation of the transmitter, complete with its own power station, is now nearing completion at a northern coastal site. Sound transmissions by existing 100kW high frequency, 50kW medium frequency and 10kW medium frequency equipments are now averaging 12 hours daily. English language programmes will shortly be extended.

Colour is accounting for over 50 per cent of the output of two television transmitters providing total power of 200kW. Some news bulletins are being repeated in English. Expansion plans centre on a high-power transmission complex to be built on the west coast by a Norwegian company; a second programme channel will be developed.

## Aviation

The Government has decided to proceed with plans for the total replacement of the existing Doha International Airport. The results of site surveys are now under consideration, with particular emphasis on an area on the Salwa road about 15 km south-west of the capital. Contracts for steel supply and construction of the main terminal building have already been awarded. Three specifications—covering the main runway, with taxiways and aprons, technical buildings and air bridges—will soon be issued for tendering purposes. The terminal building will operate on separate arrival and departure levels and incorporate 20 air bridges providing direct access to waiting aircraft. The baggage handling system will be fully electronic.

The Civil Aviation Department recorded 12,998 aircraft movements last year. Incoming passengers totalled 117,737 and outgoing 115,557.

Qatar's national carrier is Gulf Air—owned equally with Bahrain, Abu Dhabi and Oman. The airline, which has been operating four VC10 aircraft to London with its own crews since April last year, expects the first pair of four extended range Transats, with Rolls-Royce RB-211 engines, to enter service early next year. Options have been taken on four more; these may be fitted with the more powerful Dash 524 version of the RB-211 now under development. The airline—which also operates a network of Gulf and Asian services, mainly with BAC 1-11s—showed a total revenue increase of 174 per cent last year in comparison with 1973. Passenger traffic increased by about 20 per cent.

## Shipping

The Government has also decided to increase the capacity of Doha's existing man-made port, completed in 1970 at an estimated overall cost of QR 114m, by extending the deep water berthing quay by 1,000 metres to take another five ships simultaneously. Tenders for this work and associated dredging are now under consideration; the total cost is estimated at QR 40m. British consultants have been appointed to provide the Government with a comprehensive feasibility study covering long-term port requirements.

Ship arrivals totalled 380 last year—105 from Europe, 49 from North America, 37 from Australia, 112 from India and Pakistan (Gulf services), 13 from Africa and 81 from the Far East (including China and Japan). Cargoes totalled 573,326 freight tons—plus 100,330 head of livestock.

## Telecommunications

Work on an earth station for beaming on the internationally-owned Indian Ocean satellite, by means of a dish antenna, is nearing completion. It will initially carry 30 international telephone circuits as well as TV and radio traffic. Construction is in the hands of a Japanese company under a QR 15.5m contract awarded in May 1974.

Doha's fully automatic telephone exchange is being expanded by 5,000 lines to 17,000. The rate of telephone ownership—1240 instruments per 100 of the population on January 1, 1974—is the highest in the Arab World.

Existing international telecommunications systems are channelled through Bahrain by a tropospheric scatter link capable of carrying up to 132 voice grade circuits.

## Local Affairs

Municipal councils (Doha, Wakrah, Alkhor, Rayyan and Umm Salal) functioning in the peninsula operate their own planning and development programmes while remaining answerable to the Ministry of Local Affairs for the time being. Doha in various stages of reconstruction level include an asphalt road, with cold storage and wholesale facilities and 30-bed rest house for long distance truck drivers.

## Utilities

Government is taking vigorous steps to ensure the long-term security of its water and electricity supplies. Two major projects, one of which is now in hand, consist of a gas-fueled QR 900m power plant complex at Ras Abu Fontas, south of Doha, with ultimate generating and distillation capacities of 300 and 30m gpd, and preparation, in consultation, of a master plan for supply and distribution to cater for any consumption situation arising within the next 15 years.

Qatar has been a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) since September 1972. Its subscription to the latter institution amounts to 177 shares (or 0.7 per cent) and it votes total 421 (1.5 per cent).

## Infrastructure

Construction is a continual process throughout the peninsula and the budget allocated for the year 1975 places emphasis on conversion of existing links with Umm Salal and into double carriageways, and for a new lateral highway between Doha and Umm Bab. Heavy traffic using the highway running south from Doha for 105 km to the Saudi border, near Salwa, to provide access to the Mediterranean, Jordan, and to Europe via Kuwait and Turkey. The peninsula's network of class motor roads, now exceeds 11 in length.

Water treatment is another continual process. The Government earlier this year entered a contract worth QR 17m for the extension of the existing plant and the installation of additional gravity sewer pump stations.





# MANNAI TRADING COMPANY

★ Importers

★ Merchants

★ Contractors

We provide a wide range of services and facilities for construction projects in QATAR

P.O. Box 76

DOHA - QATAR - ARABIAN GULF

Telephone : 26251 (7 lines)

Cables : MANNAI

Telex : DOHA 4208

## The Everywhere Bank

If you want to talk business most anywhere in the world, do it through Citibank. We're there. We talk the language. We know the market inside and out. We'll get you there armed with the right introductions.

Our offices in 102 countries form a closely knit network for the direct exchange of up-to-the-minute market information.

With assets in excess of 55 billion dollars, First National City Bank offers you the complete facilities of a world wide bank here in Qatar.

Call in at your Citibank branch and find out about our sophisticated approach to financing. Find out how we can translate your market into business.



## FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

P.O. Box 2309, Doha-Qatar

Covers the Middle East:  
Abu Dhabi, Amman, Bahrain, Beirut, Doha,  
Dubai, Jeddah, Riyadh, Sharjah.

## DARWISH TRADING COMPANY

P.O. BOX 92, DOHA-QATAR

Tlx: 4295 DH TRADAR  
Cables: TRADAR

General Merchandise—Building Machinery & Materials—Electrical Supplies & Appliances—Airconditioners—Heavy Equipment & Central Airconditioning Contractors

Manufacturers' Representatives & Distributors

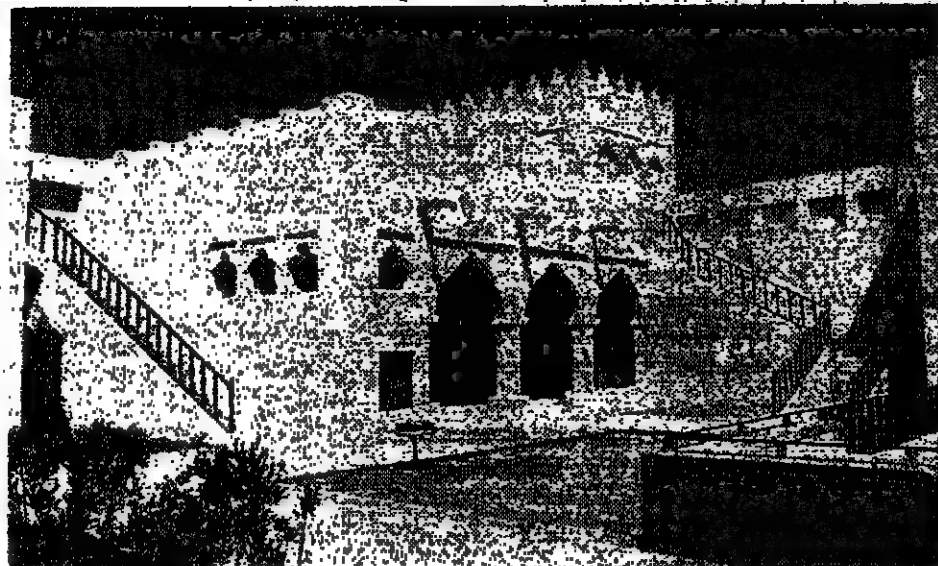
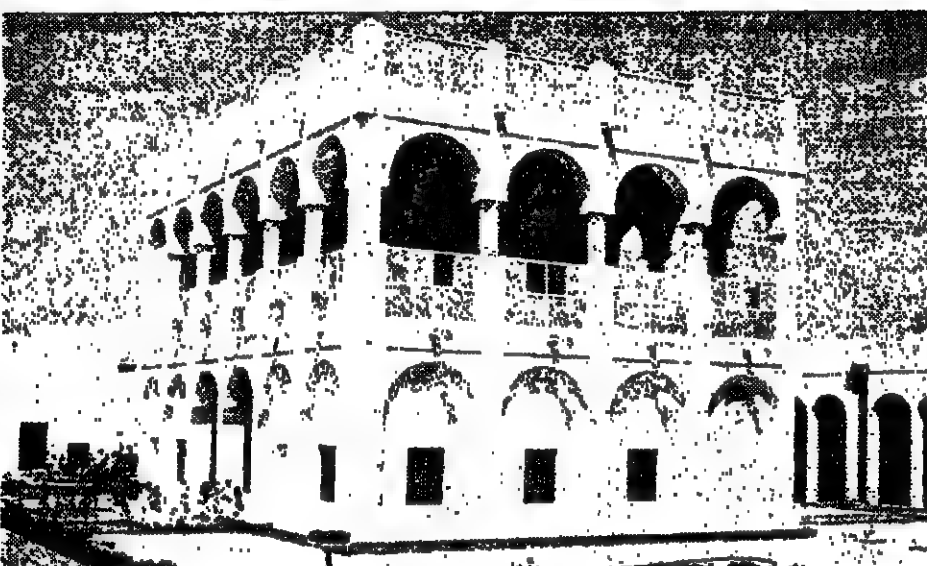
Darwish Trading Co. Darwish Trading Co.  
P.O. Box 222, P.O. Box 380  
ABU DHABI, U.A.E. DUBAI, U.A.E.

Tlx: AH 213 DARTEX Tlx: DB 5576 TRADAR  
Cables: TRADAR Cables: TRADAR



Subsidiaries of  
**KASSEM-DARWISH FAKHROO  
& SONS**  
P.O. BOX 350  
DOHA - QATAR

The Qatar National Museum, which the Emir declares open today, houses in its restored palace and new galleries a wealth of material on many subjects. The development of the museum is examined on this and the facing page



Pictures on this and facing page by Harry Kerr and Michael Rice and Associates

## Collection will help to rescue disappearing life style

by Peter Hopkirk

An old Arab palace complex in Doha has been turned into a national museum which promises to set a new standard for such institutions in the Middle East. It is due to be opened today by the Emir of Qatar, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani.

The Qatar National Museum, as it is officially named, is spread through 10 once-ruined houses which have been restored to their traditional Gulf style, as well as two large, newly-built galleries designed to harmonize with the other buildings.

Between them they house the largest collection of ethnographical, archaeological, ecological and historical material to be found anywhere on the Arabian peninsula. The museum

complex also embraces a man-made lagoon in which six traditional Gulf sailing craft will be permanently moored. They have been specially built for the museum and must be among the last major orders which will ever be placed for such vessels.

There is also a marine museum of the Sea, and an aquarium. The former highlights the days when Qatar controlled a third of the Gulf's pearling fleet, while the aquarium contains specimens of marine life found off the emirate's coasts.

The whole complex, which covers nearly 50,000 square metres and took three years to complete, was planned, designed and coordinated by Michael Rice and Company, with Irving and Jones as the architects. It also houses a large and fine collection

of Stone Age artifacts, some dating from the Lower Palaeolithic Age, about 200,000 years ago.

Qatar is exceptionally rich in Stone Age sites, although little evidence of occupation during historic times has been uncovered. This may have been because the peninsula was under the sea for long periods.

The museum's collection of Eastern Arabian ethnographical material is unique in its size and scope and, at a time when the traditional Bedu way of life is fast being eroded, represents an important rescue achievement. This section of the museum has displays showing the arts, crafts, costume, everyday utensils, as well as the songs, poetry, music and musical instruments, and an explanation of the values which underlie life in the desert.

Extensive research programmes, involving Arab and British scholars, have been carried out to provide information to accompany the collections and it is intended that these will continue under the museum's auspices.

The latest audio-visual techniques are used throughout the museum to explain to the visitor many aspects of Qatar's history and way of life. Some work on the push-button system, while others run all day on a continuous loop. One, specially made for the museum, shows how the world was made.

Reconstruction of the 10 Doha houses which form the heart of the museum was carried out after careful examination of old photographs, now in the museum archives. The older members of the al-Thani family were extremely helpful to the researchers with

their memories of the houses.

This phase of the project was of particular interest and concern to the Emir, for as a child he had been brought up in one of the old houses, the residence of his father, Shaikh Hamad. These buildings, which include a fine three-story central 'majlis', a splendid sea 'majlis' and an elegant gatehouse, are furnished in a style appropriate to the late nineteenth century.

One section of the museum deals with geology, including the exploration and recovery of oil.

The section dealing with the life of the Bedu is spread through five rooms, the central one of which contains a model of the black desert tent. The four subsidiary rooms leading off this are used to develop different aspects of Bedu life in detail.

These deal respectively with the structure of Bedu society, and particularly those tribes which have influenced the settlement of the Qatar peninsula; the arts and crafts, including jewelry making; the weapons and the rules and conduct of war; and the precepts which underlie and govern their life. In the last, the traditional figure of the storyteller will be featured on film relating in Arabic the stories and legends of the desert.

The private life of the occupants of the complex was unrestricted and agreeable. Women entered freely into the life of the community, which is another feature that accords with the life of the Beduin. Individual family dwellings were not arranged to provide for a distinct haramlik of limited access for the women, and for washing and other purposes one end of a ground floor room was simply screened off.

On the whole, specific rooms were not devoted to specific functions such as sleeping or eating; furniture consisted mainly of rugs and cushions and so was light and portable, and consequently climatic rather than social considerations determined the use of each room.

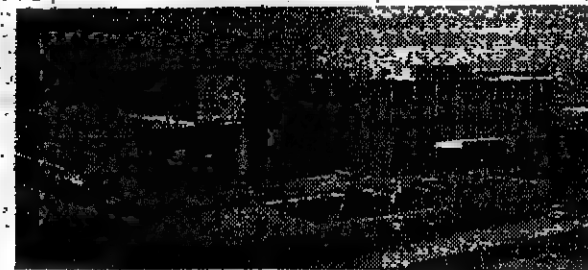
The complete restoration of the complex is without doubt the most ambitious project of its type ever undertaken in the Gulf. The work has been conceived, however, less in terms of restoration of the palace to its original form, than of its inclusion in a new centre the purposes of which extend further afield than the preservation of a traditional way of life.

Three views of the restored palace which forms the new museum complex. On the opposite page (far right) is one of the palace's fine inner arcades. To the left are two specially commissioned exhibits: Bedu warriors, painted by Barry Evans, and a display showing the role of oil in the state's modern prosperity. Below: British Museum conservationists.

## ALWAHA HOTEL (OASIS)



Choose the best in the Arabian Gulf



COMPLETELY REMODELLED & REDECORATED

The splendidly located ALWAHA HOTEL (OASIS) offers:

- the most comfortable and tastefully decorated accommodation.
- all rooms with private bath.
- telephone and radio in every room. T.V. upon request.
- all rooms overlooking the sea.
- international cuisine.
- spacious and luxurious Banquet/Conference Hall.
- swimming, sailing, squash, French and English billiards.
- shopping mall: Ladies' and gentlemen's haberdashery, gifts and Gulf curios, bookshop, travel office.

P.O. Box 717 Cables: OASIS Telex: DR-42  
A subsidiary of Kassem and Abdullah Sons of Darwish Fakhroo.

## Palace at meeting point of empires

by William Fahey

The Old Emir Palace was founded by Shaikh Abdullah bin Qasim al Thani in response to political developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The result was a collection of nine modest but attractive buildings within a roughly rectangular wall.

During and before the period of their construction Qatar stood at the meeting point of two powerful but conflicting spheres of interest: the Ottoman Empire and British rule in India. The al Thani family was of considerable international importance, maintaining diplomatic links with both Britain and Turkey, and though Doha sustained a Turkish garrison the family did not allow that to limit its freedom of action to any great extent, either internationally or domestically.

Day-to-day affairs were very much under its control, and this independence was contrived through skilful negotiation of a balance of Turkish and British power.

Shaikh Abdullah was the son of the ruler at that time (the redoubtable Shaikh Qasim bin Muhammad), whom he succeeded. That remarkable man, statesman and poet, was a legend in his own lifetime, having inflicted a resounding defeat on a Turkish force in 1893. He ruled Qatar from 1878 to 1913 and was mainly responsible for establishing modern Qatar as a political entity. Shaikh Abdullah had been appointed Governor of Doha by him.

In that capacity Shaikh Abdullah began to build what is now the Old Emir Palace as his headquarters, and to maintain further the family independence. He chose a site well removed from the Turkish garrison in the centre of Doha. The

site gave immediately on to the harbourage (which has since been reclaimed), and could thus be approached directly from the sea.

The latter feature was significant in two ways: it ensured to a certain extent the security of the family, and it underlined that the al Thani family formed a seafaring nation dependent for its wealth on pearls and fishing.

The Turks evacuated in 1916 and in 1922 Shaikh Abdullah left the Old Emir Palace to reside at the seat of government in the centre of Doha. The buildings were occupied for about 15 more years, after which they were left empty and soon fell into disrepair.

Although the palace was thus only a centre of importance for about 25 years, it was not the result of an overall plan conceived and worked out at one time. It grew as the need for more buildings arose. First of all, Shaikh Abdullah built a modest house for himself.

The plan of such eastern Arabian littoral dwellings is simple: it comprises one or two rooms fronted by a verandah, with an external staircase leading up to a terrace roof on which at one angle rises a tower-like upper storey room. Extensions were usually added to make the building L-shaped, as has been done in this case to give a dwelling of six rooms.

Separate houses on the same plan were soon added for his two sons, Shaikh Hamad (the father of the present Emir) and Shaikh Ali, and at the eastern end were added a public reception hall (majlis), two gateways and a small informal reception arcade, and a small dwelling for his preacher near the mosque just outside the south wall.

These buildings, each of considerable charm, were also separate. None the less some order does appear in their grouping, in that all

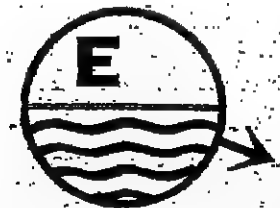
the private domestic quarters were concentrated at the western end, while the public reception and business areas. This division into private (haramlik) and public (salamlik or divanlik) was originally marked by a partitioning wall.

It was into this group that the last and most imposing building was introduced. Added in about 1918, no doubt in order to emphasize Shaikh Abdullah's increased importance with the departure of the Turks and to provide extra facilities of a both public and domestic nature, it stands in the middle of the complex between the public and domestic areas.

It overtops the other buildings and is in a different style, which owes something to Ottoman influences by way of Anglo-India. The architect, Abdullah al Mail, had a reputation as something of a dandy builder, as he worked without drawings or measurements, entirely by eye. It is, however, of frame and plaster construction like the other buildings, and hence provided the same opportunities in terms of decorative division of the wall surfaces.

In all the buildings the areas between the uprights and cross-beams were exploited decoratively to give maximum ventilation—staggered panels and low shuttered windows catch all available breezes—and it is this that gives the walls their characteristic, compartmentalized appearance. Stucco buildings, as he carved or moulded gypsum plaster panels complete what would already be an aspect of well ordered decorativeness.

The social background of the buildings was a combination of a settled commercial life with the life of the Beduin, in a sense, though a meagre one, the Old Emir



## EUROSEAS (QATAR) LTD.

EUROBONDS

EURO-DEPOSITS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(OPERATIONS COMMENCE SEPTEMBER)

TELEPHONE: 24889

TELEX: 4331 EUROSEASDH

CABLE ADDRESS:

EUROMAN, DOHA

P.O. BOX: 2425

1st FLOOR

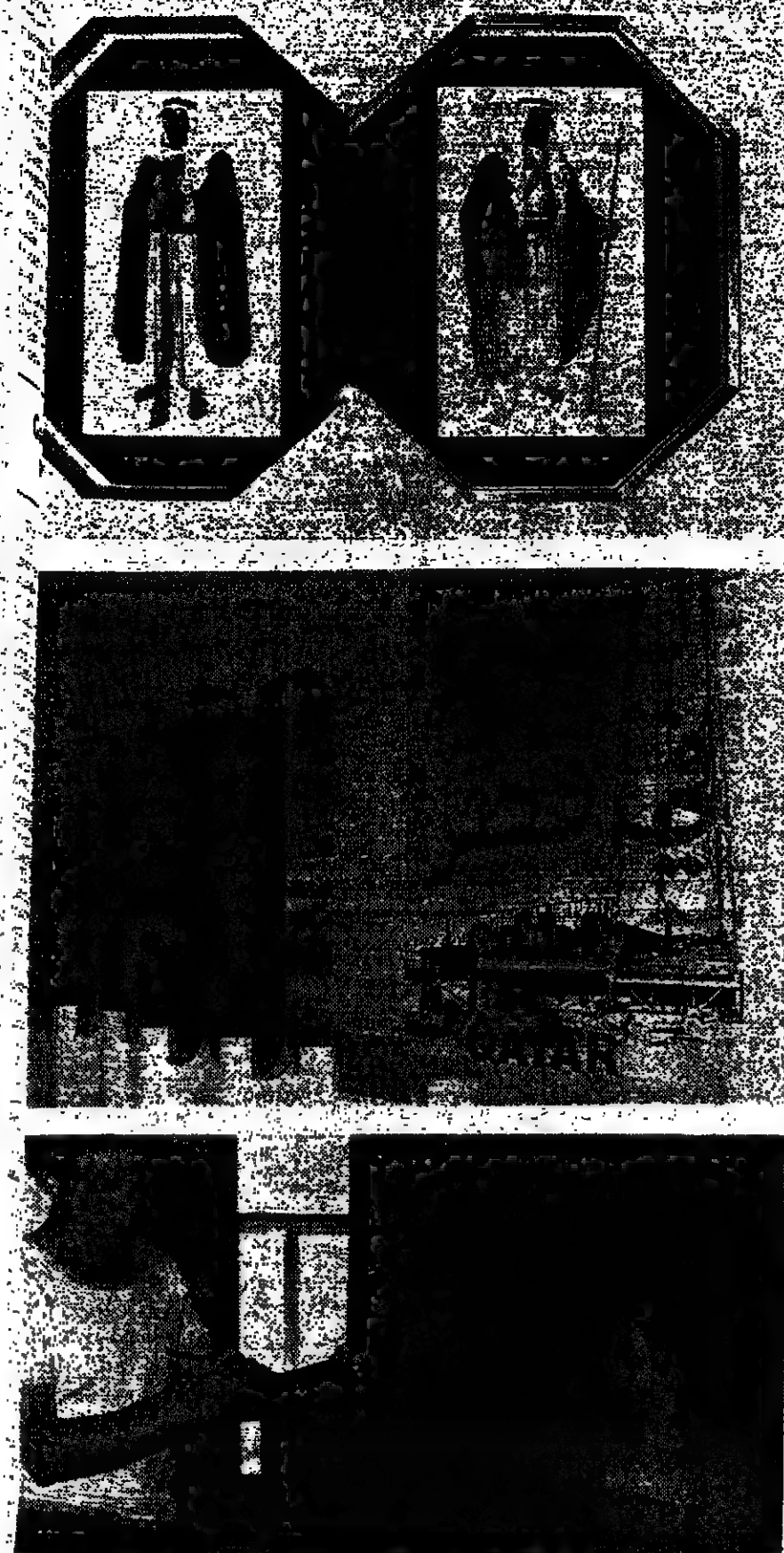
GRINDLAY BANK BLDG.

POWER HOUSE ROAD

DOHA

STATE OF QATAR





## Isolated region has stayed close to cultural mainstream

roman Hammond  
ecological  
spontaneous

Occupation of Qatar far back in the Old Age, at a period before the emergence of a man (*Homo sapiens*). The earliest material, discovered principally by a Danish expedition, worked in the peninsula 1958-64, consists of handaxes belonging to a local Acheulean tradition which persisted for 300,000 years, in much of Europe and parts of Asia, and which seems to be the work of *homo*, a precursor of a man with a smaller

Acheulean type of from Qatar, comes in or around the rocky ex, which were probably islands in a marshy area at the time. The of al Khawr is particularly rich in finds, and the al is similar to that of Jabr in the Far East of south-west Iran, suggesting contact across the of the Gulf, which have been both wider and narrower during the Ice Age, when much of today's seawater was in the polar ice.

late Old Stone Age, or Upper Palaeolithic period, about 30,000 to 10,000

years ago, is represented by a heavy blade industry, found at Umm Tega and on the Arad plateau; this has a close relationship with the sites of Shair and Bir Khasta in Oman, and may have more distant connections with the Upper Palaeolithic of North Africa and the Levant.

In the Mesolithic, the period of hunting and incipient agriculture which followed the end of the Ice Age, Qatar was occupied by hunters making finely pressure-flaked arrowheads, which they used to hunt gazelle and onager, a wild equid; they also naturally exploited the coastal resources of the peninsula.

There is so far no evidence of early experimental agriculture in Qatar, although plant seeds seem to have been collected and ground on stone querns similar to those used in the cereal-growing cultures of Iraq and Iran. The presence of spindle whorls indicates the manufacture of yarn and cloth, perhaps from domesticated sheep and goats.

The intrusion of the complex societies of Mesopotamia southwards along the shores of the Gulf is documented by the discovery, by the British Archaeological Expedition led by Miss Beatrice de Cardi in 1974, of pottery of the Ubaid culture at two sites in Qatar.

The Ubaid people may well be the ancestors of the

Sumarians, who evolved one of the world's first scribbled and literate societies on the lower Tigris and Euphrates more than 5,500 years ago.

Two Ubaid sites have been found in Qatar, the most southerly and easterly outposts of this culture so far known. They are located at al Dassa and Ras Abaruk, the former apparently a small seasonal encampment used for hunting, fishing and collecting wild foods; a poignant discovery there was a small cache of household implements, neatly piled together as though the owner intended to return.

### Rock carvings are hard to date

The inhabitants lived in a shelter made of perishable materials, a hut or tent, of which the British expedition found the post-holes. More than 50 hearths were found, in some cases lined with burnt stones and filled with ash and sand.

Qatar seems to have become drier in later prehistory, and sites of subsequent periods are paradoxically much rarer. Two types which are particularly well known and abundant are, however, rock carvings and cairns, which are difficult to date.

Rock carvings are found at Jebel Fawar and Jebel Jassasayeh, two remote rock outcrops in the north-east of the peninsula. The few animal representations fit into a general south and west Asian tradition which

traces from ancient times down to the present day, and seems to be pastoral grazing.

A number of curious depictions with splayed lines have been interpreted as both scorpions and boats with oars. Particularly abundant are cup marks, round, shallow depressions carefully pecked into the rock; it has been suggested that they were used in the ancient game called *hawalis* played in Arabia and Africa for centuries, but those located on the underside of a rock overhang at least cannot be connected with this. Pottery of the Islamic period has been found at both sites, but this does not, of course, date the carvings themselves.

There are several large areas of cairns in Qatar, consisting of pre-Islamic burials each with a mound of stones covering a simple interment. In some cases, as at Umm al Ma, there may be a rock-cut tomb lined with trimmed stone blocks, or a triple-chambered tomb.

At another site, Mexruah, an oval cairn of large flat stones, its interior lined with masonry, yielded fragments of bronze and iron, the latter suggesting a date in the first millennium BC, and what seem to have been the skeletons of camels. A later date for the tomb's use is, however, indicated by the presence of a Sassanian glass jar of the sixth or seventh century AD, imported from Iran.

One of the most interesting graves at Mexruah contained a fine sword and a number of iron arrowheads, and two skeletons, one with an arrowhead still embedded in its forearm as evidence of a skirmish long ago.

### Cairn fields have been rifled

At Ras Abaruk, a site with a sequence running back through the Ubaid period into the Stone Age, there are also extensive cairn fields, many already rifled, with both cist-graves and rock-cut tombs, and in one field pits with large stones carefully placed and keyed together.

A small building at Ras Abaruk, with three rooms and a midden of fish bones near by, lying on an old shoreline, seems to have been a fish-drying station of the early first millennium AD.

Evidence of contact at a slightly earlier period with Seleucid Persia, ruled by the successors of Alexander the Great, was found at the site of Ras Uwainat Ali, where three complete imported pottery vessels have been re-assembled from excavated fragments. They date to the second century BC, and more or less from this period, perhaps slightly later, is a Saffaitic inscription by a

warrior to Du-Shara, high god of the Nabataeans, praying for success in a raid and the grant of booty.

The Nabataeans built the rock-cut cities of Petra and Madain Saleh across the Arabian desert, and this inscription is far away from

others of its type. Although the Qatar peninsula seems isolated on a modern map, throughout the past from the Stone Age to the Islamic conquest it has been washed by the mainstream of Middle Eastern cultural development.

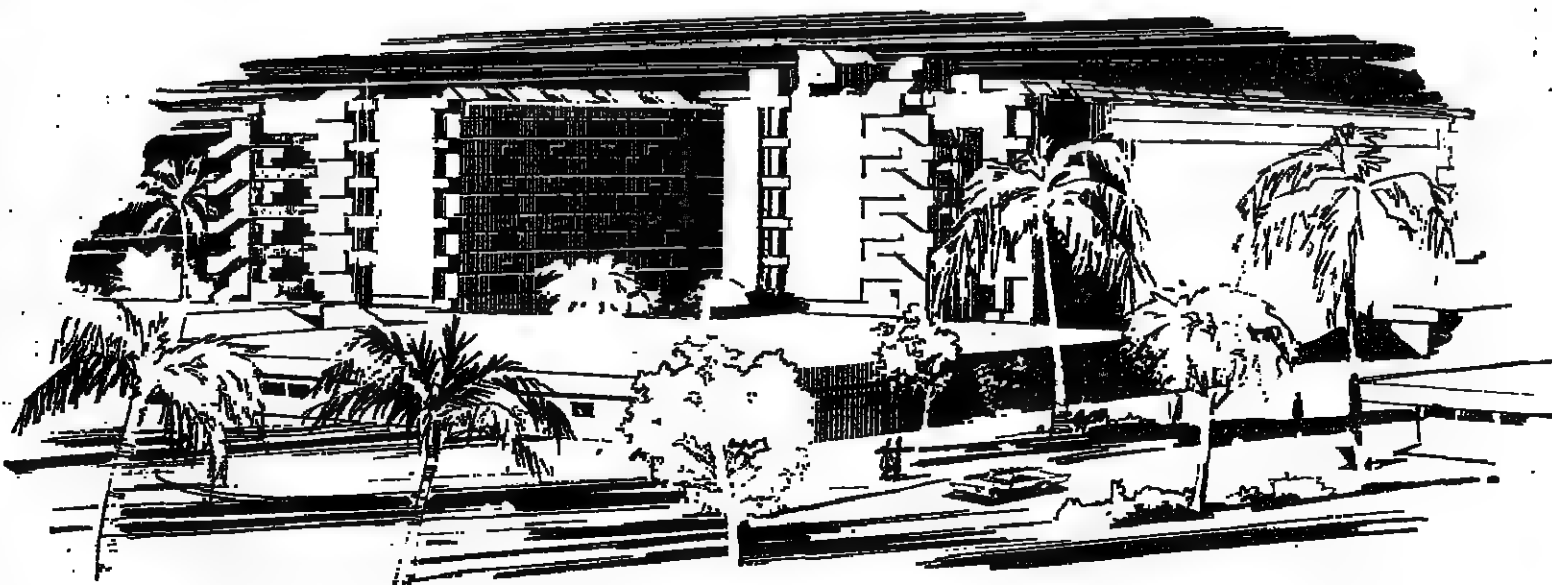


**Hambros Bank**  
International Bankers Established 1839

41 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2AA  
Telephone: 01-588 2851  
Telex: 883851 London

# SUNLEY

Bernard Sunley & Sons are pleased to make a major contribution to the Qatar State Health programme



Presently under construction is a 600 bed general hospital in Doha for His Highness Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, Emir of Qatar

appointed as main contractors

BERNARD SUNLEY & SONS LTD

221-241 Beckenham Road · Beckenham · Kent BR3 4UA · Telephone 01-778 0881 · Telex 946638

**The Commercial Bank of Qatar Ltd. (Q.S.C.)**

Head Office and Main Branch

P.O. Box 3232, Doha - Qatar

Telegraphic Address: Banktejari

Telex : 4351 Tejari

Telephone : 28201/2/3

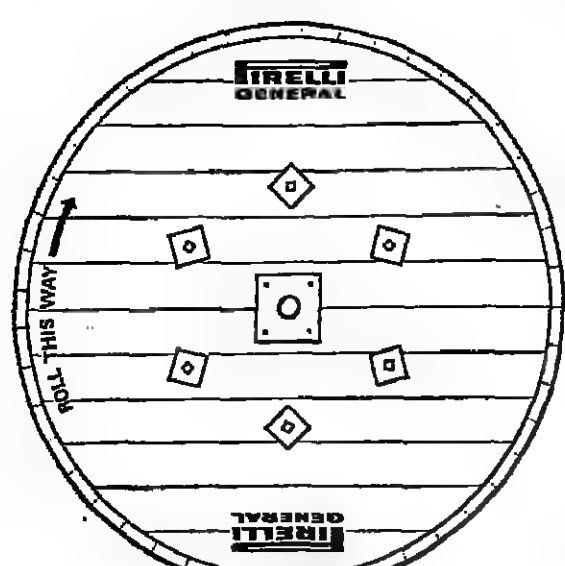
A Qatari shareholding company with a fully paid in capital of Qatari Riyals Ten Million (US \$2,600,000)

Subscribed by leading Qatari institutions, businessmen and citizens

Correspondents throughout the world



**PIRELLI GENERAL**



Pirelli General Cable Works Limited is a long established supplier of power and telephone cables to the Government of Qatar.

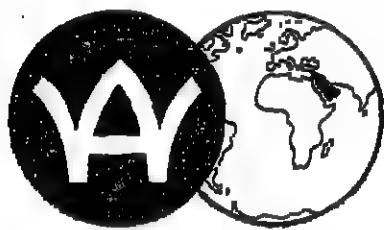
Pirelli Construction Company Ltd. specialises in the installation, jointing and testing of telephone and power cable systems, including super-tension oil filled cables for the highest voltages.

Pirelli General maintains stocks of cable in Doha where its Middle East Representative Mr. G. S. Palmer is based.

Mr. G. S. Palmer may be contacted through the Company's Agents

**DARWISH TRADING COMPANY**  
P.O. BOX 92 DOHA

PIRELLI GENERAL CABLE WORKS LTD.  
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.



40 YEARS

Experience in the MIDDLE EAST.

Providing Management, Operation and Technical Support for Commercial and Military Aeronautical, Electronic, Radio, Radar and Communication Facilities; and, Airports.

Flying and Technical Training and English Language Tuition.

**Airwork Services Ltd**

Bournemouth (Hurn) Airport  
Christchurch Dorset England  
BH23 6EB

Telephone: Northbourne 2271 (10 lines)  
Telegrams: Airwork Xchurch  
Telex: 41282

**LANGUAGE TUITION CENTRE**

(Recognised as efficient by the Department of Education and Science)

- \* Tuition in English in London to all foreign nationals at any time of year at all levels. Long or short courses
- \* Tuition in Foreign Languages Part-time evening classes or short-term crash courses in French and German. Private tuition in any language
- \* Secretarial Training with English Courses in London September to June
- \* Summer Courses in English (residential) at British Universities in Birmingham, Brighton, Norwich and Reading
- \* Residential Courses in English at LTC Ladies' College Eastbourne, at all times
- \* Advice on language training to individuals or organisations

Full information from  
J. M. Aldridge, A.C.I.S. or G. W. Compton, S.A.  
Language Tuition Centre  
26-32 Oxford Street, London W1A 4DY  
Tel: 01-637 0681/5

## Adapting to survive among rock and sand

by William Facey

Except to those with a taste for arid spaces and wide empty horizons, Qatar presents an aspect combining harshness with monotony. Epitomizing flatness, the peninsula's surface rises to a range of low, rocky hills

They do not reach much over 300ft and are rivalled in height and outcrops in visual impact by the sand dunes in the south, which encroach over the frontier with Saudi Arabia, an extension of the rolling waste-land of the Empty Quarter to the south-west.

The Beduin have usually managed to find grazing for their herds in Qatar's flat scrubland on their annual rounds, but the evidence suggests that conditions have fluctuated. In historical times the peninsula has probably been through only one period of fair fertility during the Middle Ages. Indeed, the previous period seems to have been as long ago as 10,000 years. Since that time Qatar's environment has been of the extreme desert variety, with temperatures extending from the scorching to the bitter-cold for the latitude—presenting a challenge as demanding as anywhere in the world to the survival of resident species.

The effect of the meagre rainfall (on average about three inches a year) on these seeds is dramatic. The desert is usually a vast, verdant and colourful variety. Sterile flatnesses give way to wide sweeps of blossom. The yellow of *arabidopsis hispidissima* and *arabidopsis factorovskyi*, the white

and cream of *silene villosa*, *neorhiza tenuifolia*, the mauve of *eremophila aegyptiaca* and the scarlet of the fruits of *calceolarius comosus* combine with other blooms to transform the scenery.

The glory is short-lived. The mechanism that ensures the continuance of these annual species is set in motion by adverse conditions, and the desert reverts to its customary appearance.

Perennial plants, those that last the full year in their rooted form, have developed a wide variety of devices to facilitate survival. These include the excretion of excess salts from the leaves, which enables plants like *lunaria vulgaris* to flourish in areas of high salinity. Other species are common in Qatar. *Calceolarius comosus* reduces the number of its leaves during the hotter months, a technique which may help it to reduce loss of moisture.

*Cistaceae hirta* and *cynodactylon coccineum* are both leafless perennials, attaching themselves below ground to the roots of salt-tolerant shrubs, thus using the photosynthesis of the host shrub to provide them with nutrients. Perhaps the most sensible and straightforward method is demonstrated by

the acacia trees which are common in Qatar: these have simply developed long, taproots which reach a permanent source of moisture in the water table.

The acacias are an interesting feature, in that they show Qatar to have more in common with the Sudanian floristic zone than with the Sahara-Arabian zone. The mammals of Arabia fall into the other hand, are best considered in the context of the eastern Arabian region as a whole.

The small, less mobile mammals show the most remarkable adaptations. The three-toed jerboa, a member of the jerboa family which is widespread throughout Arabia, is strikingly like the kangaroo rat of the American deserts—an interesting example of parallel but unconnected evolution. It has disproportionately large hind legs which enable it to make amazing leaps for such a tiny animal. With its long, bannerlike tail it can change direction in mid-air.

The jerboa's most remarkable adaptation is its ability to survive on a diet of dry vegetation. It has a large, powerful stomach which can store up to 100 times its own body weight of food. It can also extract water from its food, a process which is almost impossible to capture.

Scarcity of food means

that all mammals have to be able to locate members of their own species over large distances. This accounts for the acacia's long, bannerlike tail, which is used to signal to other members of its own species.

The small mammals are well camouflaged by their light colouring. Most of the rodents are nocturnal, because of the threat of heat and of predators such as the sand cat and fox.

They also survive—spread the summer in their burrows in a torpid condition which is the desert equivalent of hibernation. In this way they keep their water losses to a minimum. In any case the small mammals are able to survive on a diet of dry vegetation. It has a large, powerful stomach which can store up to 100 times its own body weight of food. It can also extract water from its food, a process which is almost impossible to capture.

Scarcity of food means

that all mammals have to be able to locate members of their own species over large distances. This accounts for the acacia's long, bannerlike tail, which is used to signal to other members of its own species.

The small mammals are well camouflaged by their light colouring. Most of the rodents are nocturnal, because of the threat of heat and of predators such as the sand cat and fox.

They also survive—spread the summer in their burrows in a torpid condition which is the desert equivalent of hibernation. In this way they keep their water losses to a minimum. In any case the small mammals are able to survive on a diet of dry vegetation. It has a large, powerful stomach which can store up to 100 times its own body weight of food. It can also extract water from its food, a process which is almost impossible to capture.

Scarcity of food means

that all mammals have to be able to locate members of their own species over large distances. This accounts for the acacia's long, bannerlike tail, which is used to signal to other members of its own species.

The small mammals are well camouflaged by their light colouring. Most of the rodents are nocturnal, because of the threat of heat and of predators such as the sand cat and fox.

They also survive—spread the summer in their burrows in a torpid condition which is the desert equivalent of hibernation. In this way they keep their water losses to a minimum. In any case the small mammals are able to survive on a diet of dry vegetation. It has a large, powerful stomach which can store up to 100 times its own body weight of food. It can also extract water from its food, a process which is almost impossible to capture.

Scarcity of food means

## Nomad traditions have effect on towns

by William Facey

Several well-known eastern Arabian tribes frequented Qatar on the annual routes, maintaining a pastoral economy based on the sparsest of vegetation, when nomadism was still a prevalent way of life in the area.

Manasir, Dawasir, Ajam, Bani Khalid, Bani Hajir and—perhaps the hardest of all—the Murrah of the great Empty Quarter, have all sought eastern Arabia's elusive pastures in the peninsula and guided their herds unerringly to its frequent wells. Some, such as the Bani Hajir around Dukhan, became settled over the years, providing a precedent for the rapid settlement of Qatar's Beduin since the discovery of oil.

Before that discovery the interior of the country was a disputed grazing ground. Settled herders built towers of refuge which dotted the landscape and in which they could avoid the unwelcome attentions of marauding Beduin. The desert grazing grounds were common land on which each was entitled to what he could take and it is plain

from the comments of travellers, such as Palgrave in the 1860s, that relations between nomad and settled were traditionally uneasy.

However, the distinction between nomad and settled was not necessarily sharp in all cases. While it is true that a man would not exchange the hospitality afforded by a settled existence for the exigencies of a life on the move and under goats' hair, the converse was common, and has accelerated in the twentieth century to the extent that true Beduin are now to be found only in the south of Qatar. And here, too, the products of modern settled life intrude: rubber replaces leather and tin cans take over from containers of animal skin.

Settled life exercised a powerful attraction in Qatar even before the first oil was brought to the surface. Dukhan in the late 1930s. The lure was the sea. Palgrave contrasted the meanness of the land with the opulent generosity of the sea, and this has been one of the constants of Qatar's history. The Persian Gulf is a place of abundant pearls and fish. The first Arab

geographers, revealingly, commented only on the navigability of Qatar's seas or the richness of its pearl banks, and Europeans had to wait until the 1820s before the peninsula's characteristic outline, obtrusive and one would have thought obvious to mariners, appeared on any of their maps of the Gulf.

Thus it would have been easy to exchange the hard ship and self-sufficiency of desert life for the relative prosperity of settled existence around Qatar's coasts. The transition was no doubt often made easier by being effected by degrees. A family might settle for half the year and take to their tents with their herds for the other half.

None the less the Beduin had, and have, the fierce pride of people whose roots are in a strong culture and whose traditions, indeed, the extent to which life in the towns has been conditioned by the traditions of nomadism (tribal distinctions, for instance, persist) is at least as great as that of any other people. The products of the desert-dwellers have traditionally been satisfied by the products of settled life and consequent division of labour.

The museum seeks to convey as much as possible of the strong cultural background, and in visual way as possible. Actual objects do not figure prominently as exhibits, for the reason that for a culture so rich the paucity of material possessions is astonishing. Emphasis has been placed instead on film and sound-track of life in the desert.

While photography and graphics are used to convey information on tribal movements, customs, arts and crafts, the nature of desert hostilities and the highly developed attitude of the Beduin to the night sky.

As well as a respect for the more obvious personal qualities which make a man and his family into survivors in the desert, such as endurance, bravery, generosity, the museum seeks to convey the sense of community and the cemented solidarity with one's fellows and the right of protection when passing through strange territory. The Beduin admire many additional qualities that are not essential to survival. It is the strong emphasis on these qualities, such as forgiveness, forbearance, a spirit of reflection and of justice and equality, which mark life in the desert as culturally highly evolved.

Such qualities are the centre of praise and indeed of the election of the shaikh of a tribe or tribal subgroup from the ruling family. The shaikh is regarded as the father of his people and guardian of the tribe's honour and its traditions; and it is in this spirit that he is approached and approached by the humblest member of his group.

The necessity of keeping possessions to a minimum has meant that the Beduin's material possessions are expressed primarily in words. The poet and storyteller is regarded with awe and his presence among the tents looked upon as a blessing. The word is a kind of exchange and a source of pride.

True Beduin never travel with a tent that has more than three centre poles, and perhaps their heaviest item of baggage is their precious water. Cooking utensils are few and primitive—pots and dishes of copper and earthenware. One essential is the tripod with suspended sheepskin, the skin is filled with camel's or goat's milk and agitated so and so forth. It is the strong emphasis on these qualities, such as forgiveness, forbearance, a spirit of reflection and of justice and equality, which mark life in the desert as culturally highly evolved.

Such qualities are the centre of praise and indeed of the election of the shaikh of a tribe or tribal subgroup from the ruling family. The shaikh is regarded as the father of his people and guardian of the tribe's honour and its traditions; and it is in this spirit that he is approached and approached by the humblest member of his group.

The necessity of keeping possessions to a minimum has meant that the Beduin's material possessions are expressed primarily in words. The poet and storyteller is regarded with awe and his presence among the tents looked upon as a blessing. The word is a kind of exchange and a source of pride.

True Beduin never travel with a tent that has more than three centre poles, and perhaps their heaviest item of baggage is their precious water. Cooking utensils are few and primitive—pots and dishes of copper and earthenware. One essential is the tripod with suspended sheepskin, the skin is filled with camel's or goat's milk and agitated so and so forth. It is the strong emphasis on these qualities, such as forgiveness, forbearance, a spirit of reflection and of justice and equality, which mark life in the desert as culturally highly evolved.

Such qualities are the centre of praise and indeed of the election of the shaikh of a tribe or tribal subgroup from the ruling family. The shaikh is regarded as the father of his people and guardian of the tribe's honour and its traditions; and it is in this spirit that he is approached and approached by the humblest member of his group.

The necessity of keeping possessions to a minimum has meant that the Beduin's material possessions are expressed primarily in words. The poet and storyteller is regarded with awe and his presence among the tents looked upon as a blessing. The word is a kind of exchange and a source of pride.

True Beduin never travel with a tent that has more than three centre poles, and perhaps their heaviest item of baggage is their precious water. Cooking utensils are few and primitive—pots and dishes of copper and earthenware. One essential is the tripod with suspended sheepskin, the skin is filled with camel's or goat's milk and agitated so and so forth. It is the strong emphasis on these qualities, such as forgiveness, forbearance, a spirit of reflection and of justice and equality, which mark life in the desert as culturally highly evolved.

## Preserving the 'unicorn'

by Ralph Tizard

A rare attraction in Qatar is the hard of Arabian oryx which is maintained by Shaikh Jasmin bin Hamad Al-Thani at his estate at Al-Zubara, about 40 miles north of Doha. Shaikh Jasmin, the Minister of Education, is a hunter turned conservationist. Although he has spent lavishly from his personal fortune to build up the herd, he regards it as the property of the state. His estate is private but permission to view the animals is never normally refused.

Few endangered species have aroused the sympathy of animal lovers more than this elegant antelope with its milk-white coat, dark chocolate markings and rapier-like horns which show a slight backward curve. Seen in profile, the animal often seems to have one horn, and this, mythologists believe, gave rise to the legend of the unicorn.

The oryx once roamed far and wide across the Arabian peninsula, but when, after the Second World War, repeating rifles and fast cross-country vehicles became available for hunting parties, it suffered such an onslaught that it survives at all in the wild, it is reduced to parties of two or three pressed back to the south-east fringes of the Empty Quarter.

It was against this background that in 1962 the Fauna Preservation Society launched a rescue operation to capture some animals and remove them to a place of safety where they could breed in peace. After many adventures, the expedition managed to capture two males and a female.

An attempt to establish a herd in Kenya having failed, the animals were transferred to Phoenix zoo, Arizona, where the climate and terrain more closely resemble Arabia. Other animals were added from Riyadh zoo and a little herd has been built up which now numbers about 40. It is large enough to enable exchanges to be made with Los Angeles zoo and for the transfer of others to the San Diego zoo wildlife park. In addition, Riyadh has three males and Abu Dhabi a pair.

The society's expedition regarded as a classic operation of conservation, of which the society is justly proud. It changed the name of its journal to *Oryx* and adopted as its emblem an oryx head which is sold to members as a badge or brooch in gold or silver. Shaikh Jasmin's personal effort began in 1964 when, after an arduous overland journey of hundreds of miles, sliding the Empty

Quarter, his party succeeded in capturing three specimens in the following years, when his other duties excursions, gradually adding to his herd which was breeding well in captivity.

His last journey made early in 1971, was unsuccessful. On reaching his former hunting ground he found neither tracks nor droppings and concluded that the herd had been destroyed by wandering Beduin, who regard the meat highly both for its flavour and for what they believe to be aphrodisiac properties. They also believe the meat will render a man bullet-proof, and use the blood as a snake-bite cure. The oryx is a number of uses as are the horns which are sometimes used as cross-pieces for camel saddles.

At Al-Zubara, Shaikh Jasmin's herd has thrived on a diet of crushed barley, alfalfa and clover and had reached about 40 in number when in the autumn of 1972 animals began to die from a distal intervertebral disc disease which could not be diagnosed locally. In a letter to *The Times*, published in November, 1972, Dr A. G. Götting, acting director of Qatar's Ministry of Health, appealed for advice from veterinary surgeons. The response was surprising. Within 48 hours telephone calls and cables poured in not only from Britain but from many parts of the world.

As a result, Dr A. C. Taylor who has a fellowship in exotic animal medicine and works as an independent consultant to zoos and institutions all over the world, visited the herd at the invitation of the Qatar Government. He concluded that the disease was a form of pleuropneumonia and recommended isolation from domestic animals, and division of the herd into two sections to reduce the risk of infection, among other measures. The herd is now divided into sections and other precautions which the shaikh has instituted include the replacement of the top sand throughout the paddock as regular intervals could be kept.

Keepers are reticent about saying how many oryx died from the disease but at present the herd numbers 29 including two calves. Females predominate in the herd and two are pregnant. Through the years, a small number of losses have also occurred as a result of combat between males in the rutting season, but a careful watch is now kept.

The Arabian oryx is in general remarkably docile in captivity, but docility is certainly not a virtue of the species. It is one of the most dangerous animals to handle. A well-known Kenyan white hunter almost lost a leg when an oryx, lunging through the side of its travelling cage, stripped the muscle from his thigh with its needle-sharp horns.

The Arabian oryx was once found throughout the desert regions of the peninsula including Iraq, Syria and Jordan. As late as 1935, No 14 RAF Squadron, while on Middle East duty, kept as a pet one which had been taken in South Jordan. Many experts think that the Arabian species is now extinct in the wild.

In the Oryx of February 1974 Mr D. S. Henderson tells the story of an expedition he made to a remote part of Oman in October 1972. He found the remains of three dead animals and evidence for the chasing and capture alive of four more. He concludes: "The few oryxes that are left are being captured and are being kept in zoos. The Arabian oryx is now extinct in the wild."

Other observers think that it is too soon to say, and emphasize the vastness of the area, but certainly, in the interval since Mr Henderson's expedition, reports of wild Arabian oryx have been received by the Fauna Preservation Society.

The origin of the unicorn myth is lost, but it could have been brought back to Europe by the Romans from a remote outpost of empire such as Palmyra or Petra. Certainly European travellers in the sixteenth century described the oryx as the unicorn.

The Arabian oryx differs from the African in that its body is smaller and it carries less horn. In the Arabian oryx the horns are played which is thought to assist it in climbing loose boulders. Calves are born fawn-brown, the coat gradually fading until, after 12 months, it begins to show the typical adult markings.

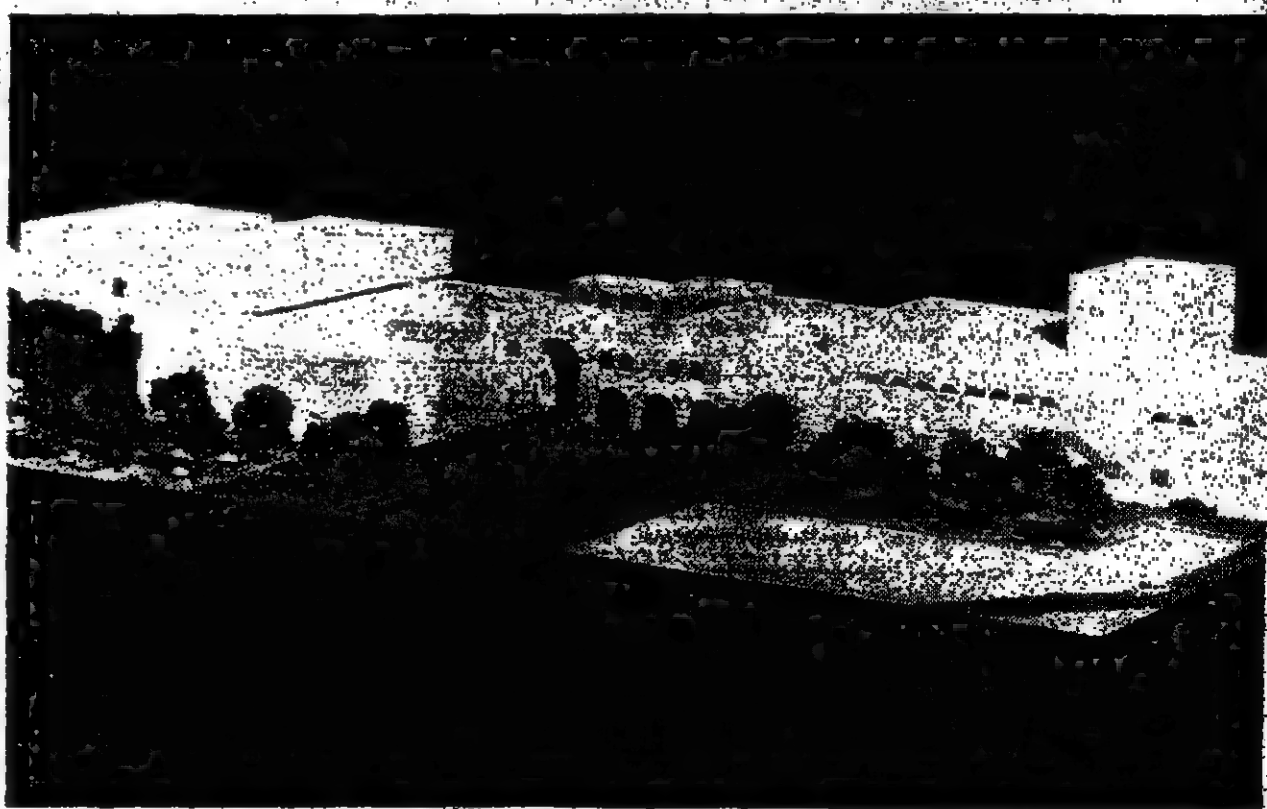
The oryx can exist with out free water for months at a time, deriving its moisture from plants and dew. In the hot summer months it prefers the gravel fringes of the desert to the sands, as shade, shrubs and plants are more plentiful. But the animal is at home among the dunes and can cover great stretches in search of pasture. One animal tracked by the Fauna Preservation Society expedition in 1962, without being pressed, covered 58 miles in 18 hours.

The Arabian oryx is in general remarkably docile in captivity, but docility is certainly not a virtue of the species. It is one of the most dangerous animals to handle. A well-known Kenyan white hunter almost lost a leg when an oryx, lunging through the side of its travelling cage, stripped the muscle from his thigh with its needle-sharp horns.

The Arabian oryx was once found throughout the desert regions of the peninsula including Iraq, Syria and Jordan. As late as 1935, No 14 RAF Squadron, while on Middle East duty, kept as a pet one which had been taken in South Jordan. Many experts think that the Arabian species is now extinct in the wild.

In the Oryx of February 1974 Mr D. S. Henderson tells the story of an expedition he made to a remote part of Oman in October 1972. He found the remains of three dead animals and evidence for the chasing and capture alive of four more. He concludes: "The few oryxes that are left are being captured and are being kept in zoos. The Arabian oryx is now extinct in the wild."

The origin of the unicorn myth is lost, but it could have been brought back to Europe by the Romans from a remote outpost of empire such as Palmyra or Petra. Certainly European travellers in the sixteenth century described the oryx as the unicorn.



New offices planned for the Ministry of Information incorporate a proposed national theatre and arts centre. Construction of the £3.4m complex is scheduled for completion in 1977. Architects are TRIAD, CICO, Doha. Below: the rare oryx.



If you ship cargoes to Qatar for clearance and trucking arrangements please contact

**QATAR NATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITED**

DOHA/QATAR

P.O. Box 153, Doha  
Tel: 21697/22245  
Cable: Navigation  
Telex: 4206

Shipping Agents: Clearing and forwarding  
Truckers: Lighters and containers  
Stackers: LATA Travel agents  
P. & L. Club (recreational)



# The British Bank of the Middle East

United Kingdom  
Middle East  
North Africa India  
Switzerland

Branches in  
**QATAR**  
at  
Doha (Main Office)  
and at  
Rayyan Road,  
Doha

Head Office  
20 Abchurch Lane  
London EC4N 7AY  
Tel: 01-623 2030

A Member of The Hongkong Bank Group



## Improving links by road, air and sea

by Tim Owen

Major road development was started in Qatar during the latter half of the 1950s in Doha and its vicinity, with the result that the capital, which has increased greatly in size in the past 20 years, is now endowed with a fine dual-carriageway road system and traffic control.

Over 340 km of major roads had been completed by the end of 1974, including the trunk road to the north (linking Doha with Ruwais and Madinat-al-Shamal) and roads between the commercial and administrative heart of the capital and Doha international airport, as well as the Ras Abu Aboud and Umm Said areas by means of a flyover.

Heavy traffic now uses the highway running south-west from the capital for a distance of 105 km to the Saudi Arabian border near Salwan to connect with the Saudi road system. Completed in 1970, this road provides Qatar with vehicular outlets to the Mediterranean by way of Jordan and with Europe by way of Hofuf and Dammam in Saudi Arabia, as well as to Kuwait and Iraq.

Vegetable surpluses are being exported by these routes, and trucks with imports from as far afield as Britain can now reach Doha in between 12 and 18 days, compared with between 10 and 12 weeks by sea.

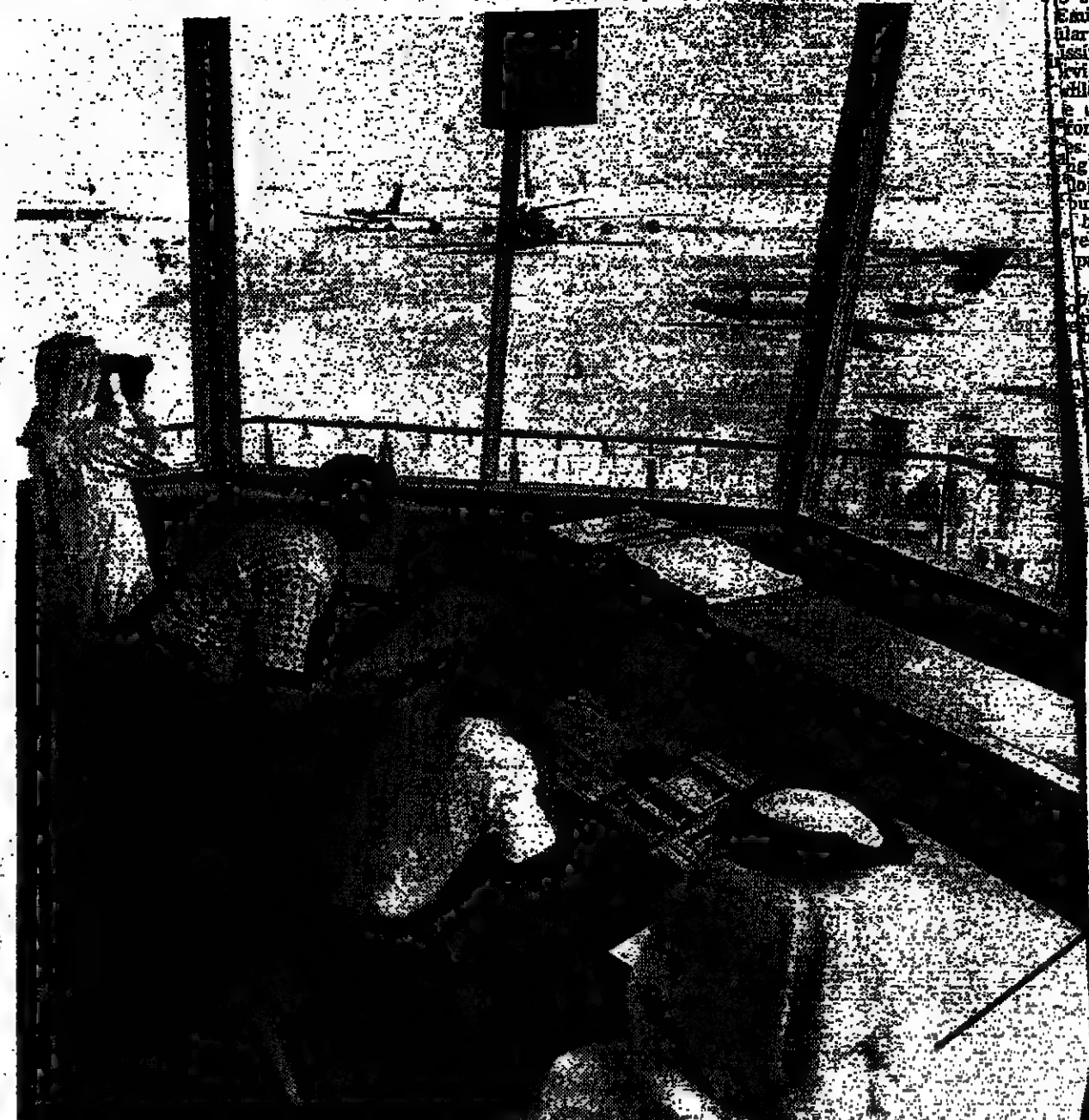
### States have equal share

Another important route is the road to connect with the 400 km Abu Dhabi coastal highway. The Qatar section now completed forms the last link in a Gulf to Europe road system.

Gulf Air, the successor to Gulf Aviation, is jointly owned by Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman, each state having an equal share. It has greatly expanded in recent years, and after using BOAC aircraft on a charter basis for flights to London, it has, since 1974, been using its own fleet of four VC 10 aircraft with its own crews.

Its fleet in 1974 also included three 1-11 jets and three jet-prop F-27s for the operation of an extensive, and expanding network of Gulf and Asian routes. In December 1974 it was announced that Gulf Air had ordered four long-range TriStars with Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines. The first two were due for delivery in early 1976 and the others at a later date, yet to be settled. Gulf Air is also taking options on four more TriStars.

Doha international airport, which is located in the southern outskirts of the capital, has 4,572 metres of main runway, capable of



Doha international airport, from the control tower. A planned new airport to replace it will be among the most advanced in the Middle East.

taking the largest aircraft, which provide simultaneous accommodation for four ships of several Gulf countries. About 250,000 sq. yd. of land have been reclaimed upon which have been built Port Department offices, storage areas, warehouses and a site for the Qatar National Fishing Co. An additional jetty for coastal craft was added in 1973, and work is in progress on installations for a duty free zone, and a sea passenger terminal.

The Government announced in late 1974 that it was giving urgent attention to draft schemes for expansion of existing facilities, and the development of a new port elsewhere in view of the rapidly increasing congestion throughout the Gulf and the threat it was posing to the expansion of the Qatar economy.

British shipping has traditionally played a prominent part in the maritime history of the Gulf, and in Qatar it continues to fulfil this role.

The British India Steam Navigation Company played a major part, and in 1974 the P & O line and the Ellerman company, with a joint freight liner service, took over the Qatar's main passenger and cargo links with Europe and Asia.

The Qatar National Navigation and Transport Company is responsible for all freight and passenger agency work, including discharging and loading, as a public establishment in association with the Government.

The Ministry of Information, as instituted in 1972, is now organized into four main departments: information, sound, broadcasting, press, and publications, and tourism. Qatar's state television went on to colour in June 1974, and within four months colour was accompanying about half the output of two transmitters providing a total power of 200 kW.

Programming facilities are provided by a purpose-built studio complex, completed in July 1974, and an outside broadcasting vehicle designed and built by a British company. The three-stories television complex handles both colour and black and white production. Plans to expand the television service were under urgent study in late 1974.

### Broadcasting to be reinforced

These included contractual proposals by a Norwegian company for the supply and installation of a complete transmission complex in the Dukhan area.

Sound broadcasting programmes by radio in both Arabic and English are available 12 hours daily, transmitted by 100 kW high-frequency, 50 kW medium-frequency, and 10 kW medium-frequency equipment. Sound radio broadcasts have a range, well

beyond the Qatar peninsula. A sound studio centre located near the television complex.

Qatar's sound broadcasting service is to be heavily reinforced this year by two high-power transmitters—750 kW medium-frequency equipment sited on the north coast, and a 250 kW high-frequency unit. The former is intended to provide daytime coverage generally in conjunction with after-dark services to most Middle East countries, and the latter to reach north African and European audiences.

One daily newspaper, *Al-Azhar*, is published in Doha, and there are one weekly and one monthly Arabic magazines, and one weekly Arabic newspaper. The Ministry of Information publishes a magazine called *Al-Doha*. In June 1974 the Government announced its intention to cooperate with the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Libya, forming an Islamic news agency.

In May 1974 the Government awarded a 15-year contract to Nippon Electric of Japan to build an earth station in Doha for beaming on the internationally-owned Indian Ocean satellite by means of a dish antenna. It will initially carry 30 super high frequency channels, together with radio and television broadcasting circuits. Completion is scheduled for late this year.

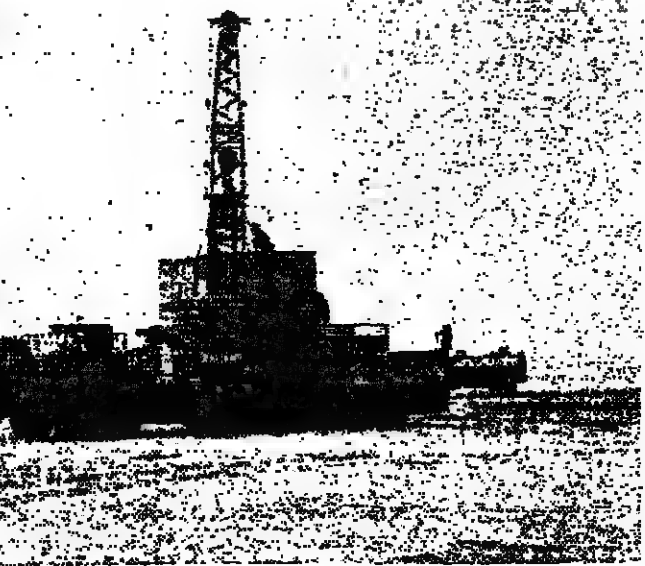
# Reliant

## RELIANT COMPANY

First in developing large scale  
Electrical Trading and Contracting  
in Qatar

First in Airconditioning Installations

600 Bed Hospital  
T.V. Station  
Gulf Hotel (240 rooms)  
Qatar Monetary Agency  
Two Cinemas  
Chamber of Commerce



First in Electrical Installation

Ras Abu Fontas Power Station  
Alarish Transmission Station  
Street Lighting

First in Mechanical Installation

Khalifa Sport Stadium

First in General Trading

World famous makes of Refrigerators  
Best crystal from Czechoslovakia, Germany and Italy  
Home appliances from America and Europe

First in Services

Well Equipped Workshop

P.O. BOX 2089, DOHA-QATAR, ARABIAN GULF

Telephone: 25196 (3 lines) Telex: DH 4207 Cables "HENSON"

## Foreigners find life easier

For many years since the Second World War, when the oil states were being developed, the foreign communities, mainly British, American and Dutch, lived a confined and isolated existence within their compounds, sometimes without benefit of wives and families.

It was an artificial life, self-contained and divorced from the life of the peoples who were their hosts. Language, social and religious differences accentuated the isolation. It was frequently said that some people left the compounds only to go to the airport for their leave periods.

The situation is changing rapidly as the oil states are being nationalized and increasing numbers of Europeans and other foreigners, mostly Japanese, come to the Gulf States as residents for commercial and other purposes. The newcomers live in the towns among the local populace, and opportunities for meeting and social intercourse have greatly increased. That does not mean that the differences are not still there.

Ten years ago in Qatar the European community consisted of a few hundred British and a handful of Dutch, almost all of whom lived in the oil town of Umm Said. Now there are an estimated 1,500 British, with communities of Dutch, Norwegians, French, Germans and Italians. A small Japanese community of 30 is expected to build up to 300 shortly. Some, such as the Norwegians and the Japanese, are there in connection with individual large projects, but others are engaged in a wide variety of occupations, many concerning trade and commerce.

Until recent years, amenities and leisure pursuits for expatriates were limited in scope and were provided almost entirely by the companies. Beyond that they had to fall back on their own ideas and resources. Life could be boring and restrictive, particularly in the hot summer months. Now this young European, with a family going out to Qatar wants to know what life can offer in interests and amenities. He is deeply concerned over possible restrictions and taboos, and is aware that he has no large organization behind him to fall back on when unexpected difficulties arise in that he is not helped by ill-informed articles which appear in the press from time to time.

### Strict Muslim society

Provided he bears in mind that he is living in a strict Muslim society whose religious customs and observances must always be respected he cannot go far wrong. The Qataris are Wahabis, a strict Muslim sect, as are the Saudis. For them the consumption of alcohol is strictly forbidden, and for a European to offer a Qatari an alcoholic drink is to render him a great disservice.

During the holy month of Ramadan, which moves back almost a fortnight each year as the Muslims use a lunar calendar, the Qataris must fast, between sunrise and sunset, and smoking is strictly forbidden. For a European to smoke in public during Ramadan is not only deeply insulting to the Qataris but will also incur the deep displeasure of the police. Such is the rate of in the home.

There are a number of clubs, none exclusively European, which provide amenities such as squash courts, libraries and sailing. The oil companies and some other large concerns have clubs for their employees. There are a number of football clubs and hockey are popular. The British Council has a library and reading room, and there is a drama group. There are three cinemas in Doha and two are under construction.

The privately-run English Speaking Primary School provides education for 200 English-speaking children up to the age of 11. It has an English headmistress and a fully qualified staff of British teachers. Apart from expensive models, British cars are as conspicuous by their absence in Qatar as they are in the rest of the Gulf states. The Japanese and the Americans almost share the market.

T.O.

### THE MIDDLE EAST

Ask for a free specimen copy or subscribe to The Middle East magazine, which provides month the world's most respected and best-informed coverage of the affairs of the whole region.

Subscription prices: 12 issues for £3.50 (US \$12.00) per year. Single copies 35p (US \$1.00).

Subscription payment by: Cheque, Bank Order, or Credit Card (Visa, Mastercard, Amex).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: 01-836 4221/2



## Education and the health services make rapid strides

Owen: Government employees selected for training outside the country. More than 500 young Qataris are studying in other Arab countries, Britain and America.

Adult education, to compensate for illiteracy, is the responsibility of the Adult Education Section set up in 1957, which gives intensive instruction in special centres in Kuwait. But once school buildings left became available, as was rapid expansion in public health and education, and Qatar went ahead of many other in the region.

It was only in 1952 that the first elementary school was opened, with 50 pupils and a teaching staff of six. Primary education began with 50 pupils and 12 teachers in 1957, expanded to 314 boys and 59 teachers. Secondary education really started in 1958 when 18 pupils were admitted to the newly founded Doha Technical School. The school, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, is now undergoing a major expansion. The school, which has 400 pupils and 100 teachers, is the first of its kind in the Gulf. It is a co-educational institution, with a separate wing for girls. A secondary commercial school was founded in 1970. The Ministry of Public Health was given the task of formulating a comprehensive plan for health services. The first health school was founded in 1955 for 50 pupils, with the full support of the Ministry of Health. The school's curriculum includes the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, microbiology, and the organization of health services.

### Cash allowances for needy

In 1974 there was a total of 12,000 boys and 10,000 girls in all schools. The Government policy is to provide education for all children of the age and secondary education for 50 per cent of the population. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the construction of a 500-bed general hospital in Doha, the conversion of the existing Rummah Hospital for 50 per cent of the population, and the construction of a 500-bed general hospital in Doha, the conversion of the existing Rummah Hospital for 50 per cent of the population, and the construction of a 500-bed general hospital in Doha, the conversion of the existing Rummah Hospital for 50 per cent of the population.



Vocational training plays a part in education as this centre near Doha shows.

## Agriculture now counts its chickens

The arid Qatar peninsula, projecting out into the Persian Gulf from the eastern coast of Arabia, with its long, hot, rainless summer and brief, mild winter, when a scanty and sporadic rainfall amounts to two or three inches at the most, contributes little to the growth of vegetation. It has little to offer to the development of an extensive agriculture.

The terrain is flat and the central limestone plateau is covered with a coarse conglomerate of fine stones or reddish dust. Blown sand and high sand dunes predominate in the south near the border with Saudi Arabia. Natural vegetation, including semi-permanent grass, is confined to areas around wells, depressions and short stream courses after winter rain.

There are no rivers or natural sources of surface water. The conditions in this respect are similar to those in Kuwait, and the limitations on the development of agriculture are much the same.

However, in spite of difficulties, the limitations imposed by natural circumstances, the Ministry of Agriculture is energetically pursuing a nine-point agricultural development programme which came into force in April 1970. The central objective is a general policy of agricultural production to improve yields and livestock totals.

Specific activities include the establishment of training centres, reclamation of land suitable for agriculture, irrigation, regulation of pasture, and cooperation with other organizations in the fight against agricultural pests.

The Agricultural Department has been severely tested by Qatar's physiography. It has been forced to rely on imported foodstuffs, not least on wheat, which is imported from Iran. From a modest beginning the production of vegetables has increased rapidly between 1960 and 1973, when it rose from 1,681 tons to 17,469 tons.

Between these years the production of lucerne for fodder rose from 3,366 tons to 24,406 tons. The area of land under cultivation increased from 854 dunams (one-third of an acre) to 9,413 dunams in the case of vegetables, which now include tomatoes, potatoes, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, aubergines, onions, carrots, vegetable marrow, okra, cucumbers and turnips. The area of land under fodder cultivation rose from 1,750 dunams in 1960 to 3,100 dunams in 1973.

being grown are citrus, figs, pomegranates, melons and raspberries.

Grain, predominantly barley, is being grown in the winter. In 1973 more than 440 farms and plantations were employing a total of 1,360 workers. There were 1,445 wells and 1,265 pumps supplying water for irrigation in the same year.

Qataris are traditionally pastoral people of Bedu origin. The Government has had the task of encouraging them to transform themselves into settled farmers.

This has not been made any easier by the drain of manpower from the interior into the towns as a result of the building and construction boom since the development of the oil industry, which has created a great demand for unskilled labour.

However, farmers have been encouraged by guaranteed prices for their products, grants for the development of arable wells, and free seed and fertilizer. To assist the farmers a soil research station has been established at Rodet al-Farasa, 40 miles north of Doha, the capital, and a number of experimental farms have been opened to act as demonstration centres and seedling sources.

The Food and Agriculture Organization and other experts, as well as Arabs from neighbouring countries are also active in the development of agriculture. A hydro-agricultural resources programme has been completed, of which the Government has borne half the cost, and a five-year plan designed to ensure complete Qatari self-sufficiency in food supply is in preparation. It will include methods of further increasing areas under cultivation, draft pasture control, legislation, and outline land reclamation schemes. The state's budget for 1974-75 has allocated 25m rials for these and associated purposes.

### Projects in poultry

The Government and Qatar private enterprise have initiated major projects in poultry farming. A poultry farm complex costing 5m rials is being established at Umm Qaran with an eventual capacity for 12 million eggs and a million chickens annually. This will include 60 battery houses for broiler chickens. The Government will exercise technical, managerial and marketing control.

Sheep and dairy farms have yet to be developed, but feasibility studies are under consideration. Ideas are being considered to breed sheep for meat by importing initially 14,000 animals from Syria and Saudi Arabia. Cows and goats would be bred for their milk alone.

Before the discovery of oil and the development of fishing was one of the major occupations of the Qataris. With its long coastline and shallow coastal waters there was considerable scope for inshore fishing. Dotted along the coast were numerous fishing villages, the biggest of which was Doha, now grown into a large city.

As in many of the other Gulf States pearling was the most lucrative form of fishing, but this was almost destroyed when the Japanese cultured pearl industry developed in the 1930s.

Now the Government is developing and modernizing the fishing industry with all the methods and techniques at its disposal. Shrimping from the large and well-stocked beds of the Gulf is the most profitable form of fishing these days. The Qatar National Fishing Company was established in Doha in May 1968 to fish for shrimp in Qatar territorial waters under a concession due to expire on August 31, 1982. The Government contributed 60 per cent of the share capital and the British Ross Group the remainder.

However, in 1967 the Government took advantage of its option to offer 75 per cent of its holding to the Qatar public. It was the Government's intention to halt the "admirable" tendency of the Qataris to invest their money abroad. In this it was successful, as the share issue was almost covered in the first week.

The first steps of the Qatar National Fishing Company included the letting of contracts for the erection and equipment of a refrigeration and processing factory, and the entering into of a management and marketing agreement with the Ross Group under which it would process shrimps from local fishermen in addition to catches from its own trawlers.

The new processing factory has been built on reclaimed land adjacent to the new Doha wharves. Its refrigeration plant and processing equipment are the most modern of their type, and capable of handling between six and seven tons of head-on shrimps every 24 hours.

However, in 1967 the Government took advantage of its option to offer 75 per cent of its holding to the Qatar public. It was the Government's intention to halt the "admirable" tendency of the Qataris to invest their money abroad. In this it was successful, as the share issue was almost covered in the first week.

The first steps of the Qatar National Fishing Company included the letting of contracts for the erection and equipment of a refrigeration and processing factory, and the entering into of a management and marketing agreement with the Ross Group under which it would process shrimps from local fishermen in addition to catches from its own trawlers.

The new processing factory has been built on reclaimed land adjacent to the new Doha wharves. Its refrigeration plant and processing equipment are the most modern of their type, and capable of handling between six and seven tons of head-on shrimps every 24 hours.

However, in 1967 the Government took advantage of its option to offer 75 per cent of its holding to the Qatar public. It was the Government's intention to halt the "admirable" tendency of the Qataris to invest their money abroad. In this it was successful, as the share issue was almost covered in the first week.

The first steps of the Qatar National Fishing Company included the letting of contracts for the erection and equipment of a refrigeration and processing factory, and the entering into of a management and marketing agreement with the Ross Group under which it would process shrimps from local fishermen in addition to catches from its own trawlers.

The new processing factory has been built on reclaimed land adjacent to the new Doha wharves. Its refrigeration plant and processing equipment are the most modern of their type, and capable of handling between six and seven tons of head-on shrimps every 24 hours.

However, in 1967 the Government took advantage of its option to offer 75 per cent of its holding to the Qatar public. It was the Government's intention to halt the "admirable" tendency of the Qataris to invest their money abroad. In this it was successful, as the share issue was almost covered in the first week.

Bringing people together around the world is our business.

By telephone, telegraph, telex.

**CABLE & WIRELESS**

Keeps you in touch with the world.

HEAD OFFICE: MERCURY HOUSE, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON WC1X 8BX.  
GULF REGIONAL OFFICE: P.O. BOX 14, MANAMA, BAHRAIN.  
TEL: 63501. TELEX: 201.



شركة قطر للأسمدة الكيماوية (ش.م.ق.)  
**QAFCO QATAR FERTILISER COMPANY**

### Qafco doubles capacity

Qafco — Qatar Fertiliser Company (S.A.Q.), located in Umm Said on the Arabian Gulf — has recently decided to double its fertiliser production capacity to reach 1,800 metric tons of liquid ammonia and 2,000 metric tons of urea per day.

Management of the factories and marketing of their products is entrusted with the leading Norwegian industrial group, Norsk Hydro — major producer of fertilisers through 70 years and widely experienced in global marketing. A regional sales office has been established in Hong Kong to take special care of Qafco's natural export markets in the Far East and on the African continent.

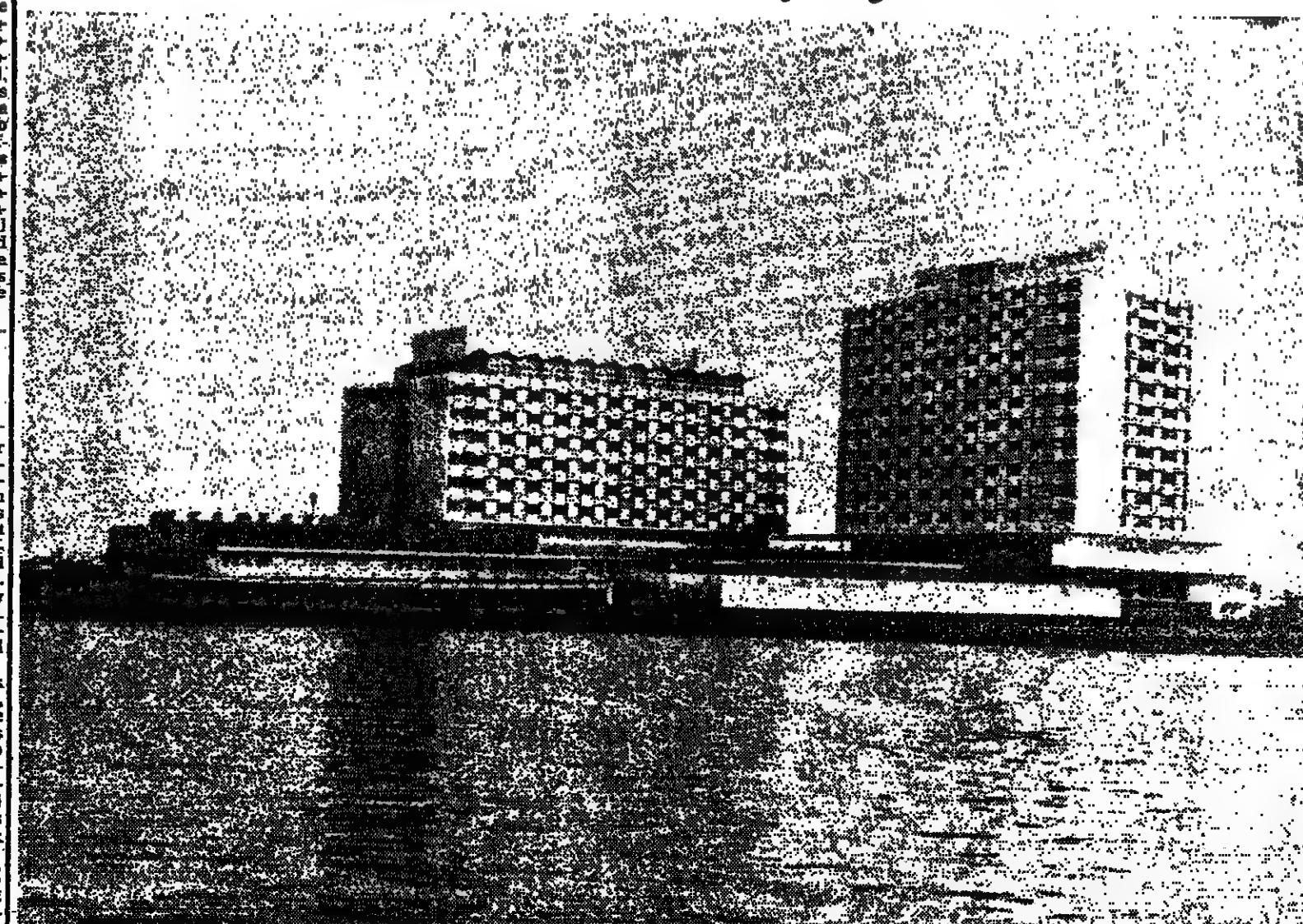


Norsk Hydro a.s.  
Bygdøy alle 2  
Oslo 2, Norway

Norsk Hydro (Hong Kong) Ltd  
G.P.O. Box 948  
Hong Kong

## GULF HOTEL, DOHA

is extending its services for you in 1976



Bookings can be made through your travel agent or directly to

Reservations Dept., Gulf Hotel, Doha POB 1911

Telex DOHA 4250, GLFHTL DH

Managed for the owners, The Qatar National Hotels Company, by Gulf Air

## Qatar National Bank

S.A.Q.

DOHA-QATAR

Established 1965

The Gulf Office

Qatar

Head Office, Qatar

P.O. Box 3232, Doha

Telegraphic Address: ALIFA

Telex

Telephone

A Qatari shareholding company with a

capital of Qatar Riyals Ten Million (US\$

Subscribed by leading Qatari Institutions, Business

Correspondents throughout the world



## A high-contrast, black and white aerial photograph of the University of California, Berkeley campus. The image shows the main administrative and academic buildings, including the iconic Campanile tower, surrounded by extensive green spaces, lawns, and pathways. The perspective is from a high angle, looking down on the campus layout.





Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## SE HEGEMONY IN ASIA?

months since the involvement in Indo-China, the United States has had time to take a long look at the situation. Last year, the American policy of containment, stressing the role of Japan as an ally, was replaced by a new approach, one of the kind known as "New Asia". The new approach, which was announced by President Nixon in his visit to China, and indeed, in the words of the agreement between China and Japan establishing their diplomatic relations in the autumn of 1972, is a new approach to the new situation in Asia. The new approach, which was announced by President Nixon in his visit to China, and indeed, in the words of the agreement between China and Japan establishing their diplomatic relations in the autumn of 1972, is a new approach to the new situation in Asia. The new approach, which was announced by President Nixon in his visit to China, and indeed, in the words of the agreement between China and Japan establishing their diplomatic relations in the autumn of 1972, is a new approach to the new situation in Asia.

## USTRIAL DEMOCRACY VERSUS DEMOCRACY

Mr. Healey's faithful, the Government finds itself in a search for a second social contract. The changes advocated by the TUC's latest study of participation in local government should come high on the list of what will not go. The TUC's latest study of participation in local government should come high on the list of what will not go. The TUC's latest study of participation in local government should come high on the list of what will not go. The TUC's latest study of participation in local government should come high on the list of what will not go. The TUC's latest study of participation in local government should come high on the list of what will not go.

## avid Wood

## he growing appetite for party funds

deeper the mess that Parliament leads us all into, the lower the public esteem for politicians, the greater the irrelevance of party and doctrine to immediate needs. The appetite of politicians for money has grown, it will grow, and will continue to grow. The appetite of politicians for money has grown, it will grow, and will continue to grow. The appetite of politicians for money has grown, it will grow, and will continue to grow. The appetite of politicians for money has grown, it will grow, and will continue to grow.

## The university scene

From the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Stirling. Sir, Now that the academic year is drawing to its close, and student examinations and the forthcoming vacation, an uneasy peace settles over the university scene. University administrators and staff are forced into positions of confrontation. I refer particularly to the role of the university as landlord and tenant. The accepted wisdom in many parts of the country that students should be encouraged to live away from home. Successive governments have insisted that the university should be a self-sufficient institution, and that the students' maintenance grant was adequate to meet economic charges for food and accommodation. Perhaps because students and universities carry no great economic burden, the grant has been fixed at a minimum level and lag behind the rate of inflation.

There is some evidence that the very prudent student on a full maintenance grant can just manage. If he or she obtains vacation employment, but for a large number of students who do not qualify for the full grant, because of the level of family income but where parental support is withdrawn, real financial stress develops. It is unfortunate, but seemingly true, that many parents either do not understand or lend sympathy to their children's aspirations to study at university. Many students properly wish to be independent, and to make their own contributions. After all, 16 is the age at which one can legally marry and 18 is now the age of majority. Therefore there is a large grey area of poverty.

The undergraduate reacts to this poverty in a number of ways but increasingly by attempting to put pressure on the immediate object—his or her university—hoping that such disruptive action may influence the distant object—the government. The university administrator, caught in the middle, is required to devote more and more time and energy in dealing with one crisis after another as this ritual of rent strike action and catering boycotts, unsought by him, continues.

It would appear desirable that every student receives the same maintenance grant and that it should be accepted by all as being adequate and economically just. In order to retrieve the parental contribution, at present withheld in many cases, the University's Income Tax department could apply the same techniques to the student grant as it does to family allowances—that is to say, that every student who is admitted to university is paid the full allowance and where the parental income is sufficient to meet the difference is recovered through taxation.

It is also impractical. The conflicts of interest faced by industrial trade unionists on the board would be nothing to those faced by council workers trying to serve, advise and vote with their councillors (and at other times for or against them), and to satisfy a constituency of employees (or at least the activists among them) whose interest would sometimes conflict with those of the community as a whole. The party political consequences would be unhealthy, with EEC campaigners holding the balance of power, and the opposition parties dedicated to guarantee the ruling party's overall majority. Apart from all this, the subjection of non-expert councillors to the influence of their expert servants would become more widespread. The TUC's document is a lesson that where industrial democracy comes up against democracy, it is the unqualified article that is more precious.

body used to the idea of about £10m of public money being made available for the settlement of the Labour Party's internal dispute, with an allotment of funds to the rival EEC campaigners. Because the main parties were split on the question, necessity was the mother of invention. Now let us go on to vote more taxpayers' money to finance the political parties.

We should need to be very naive not to have guessed that the money the party managers heard of the proposals the bankruptcy of the Labour, Conservative, and Liberal parties became the theme of one speech after another. Only by politicians at Westminster voting somebody else's money, Mr Short appears to argue, will democracy be saved. Or to quote his words to the Commons: "The Government are needed to strengthen our parliamentary democracy. The health of a democracy necessarily reflects the standing and independence of its political parties."

It is a profoundly questionable statement. True, several Western democracies, including West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Italy, and now the United States, generally or in some particular ways, publicly finance political parties. True, public financing of British parties would disencourage the reliance on big business. But the trade unions would be no less powerful today because the parties did not need their financial backing. The elections would have no more influence because they had Parliament taking from them what they are no longer prepared to give. It is better that governments and political parties should change than that the political system and democracy should become an integral part of the Welfare State.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Seeking a fair electoral system

From Mr Anthony Batchelor. Sir, The strength of the alternative vote argument is that it would overcome the absurdity of the present electoral system which permits election victories for Labour in Caithness with 35.3 per cent, for the Conservatives in West Aberdeenshire with 35.7 per cent, for the SNP in Dunbartonshire East with 31.2 per cent and for the Liberals in Inverness with 32.4 per cent. I have taken Scottish examples because surely no sane person would advocate that—say—the Western Isles, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty could become one four-member constituency!

The alternative vote is appropriate in the large rural areas which have low electorates. On the other hand, the argument about retaining for constituents the services of an individual MP is nowhere near strong enough to justify overlooking the unrepresentative character of present representation elsewhere. I know for a fact that my Conservative opponent in this constituency at the last election is a friendly and sincere person but I know equally that if the County of Hereford and Worcester had one Liberal MP (as opposed to six Tories), the 80,000 Liberals would prefer to discuss their affairs with that MP. To that extent we would welcome our incorporation into a multi-member constituency.

Yours sincerely, ANTHONY BATCHELOR, 5 Southgate Close, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, June 20.

From Mr John Morris. Sir, You forget what Parliament is. It is not there to provide "fair play" for professional politicians. It is a national assembly of representatives of town and country. That is what it has been able to adapt itself to 700 years or so. For more than a century, but for less than a quarter of its history, Parliament has been dominated by organized parties, whose managers have often been able to prevent the reelection of dissidents, and have invested recent prime ministers with a power of personal patronage that George III would have envied.

The healthiest development of the past dozen years has been a marked weakening of party authority, under pressure from electors who are disenchanted with all major parties. That development should be allowed to run its course, that Parliament may continue to adapt. Your proposals would ossify the transient shape of Parliament. They incur the grave risk of turning natural and organic developments into contempt for the institution of Parliament.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, JOHN MORRIS, Little Garth, Ashwell, near Baldock, Hertfordshire, June 20.

From Mr George Malcolm Thomson. Sir, I am saddened to see my old friend Wilfrid Scudlark, in his letter on June 20, leaping with such alacrity to the defence of the indefensible, the present electoral system, which, being unrepresentative, is undemocratic, and, being undemocratic, is no more worthy of respect than any other form of tolerated arbitrariness. It is true, of course, that to bring

From Mr Denis Mahon. Sir, May I comment on the correspondence which followed my article which you published on June 9, and especially on certain of the assumptions which appear to lie behind Mr Peter Fuller's letter (June 12)?

The first assumption is that the entire population of the United Kingdom is interested in the visual arts. In fact, such interest is, and has always been, unfortunately limited to quite a small fraction, despite continuous efforts to increase it.

This is the reason why the State can never be claimed to have taken the lead in this sector, as was made clear by the Chairman of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries in his evidence on July 11 to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Wealth Tax. The vast majority of all collections have usually been a generation or two after initiatives taken by public-spirited individuals. Witness to this state of affairs is borne by the fact that the proportion of the holdings of our museums and private benefactions much outweighs the proportion provided out of taxation. Since this public asset must be due in great part to less than a thousand individuals during the last 20 years or so, I leave to Mr Fuller the madish calculation of what infinitesimal fraction of 1 per cent this might amount to.

Another unjustified assumption is that, in fearing that such good will towards public museums was now at risk, I was saying no more than to argue on behalf of the tiny minority against which your correspondent appears to nurse such a grudge. Mr Fuller takes it upon himself to reassure us that this minority will be given fiscal inducements, such as only by deferral of tax (which will hardly prove attractive), in so far as they put their objects on public display. But where? The extract from the museum "black list" provided by the Standing Commission, published in your report of July 11 entitled "Wealth Tax for the Disabled, by whatever means," only tells part of the whole sad story.

### The threat to Conwy

From Lord Anglesey and others. Sir, We seek the hospitality of your columns to draw public attention to the threat of extensive and permanent spoliation which at present hangs over Edward I's famous walled town and castle of Conwy in North Wales.

A local public inquiry is now sitting to consider the route of the proposed A55 "Expressway". This is intended to alleviate the traffic congestion which occurs along the North Wales coastal road. At one point in the route "preferred" by the Secretary of State for Wales, namely the crucial crossing of the river Conwy, there would be built a monstrous bridge. This would be aligned alongside the two distinguished nineteenth-century bridges by Telford and Stephenson. Its enormous scale would dominate these comparatively small-scale bridges, and even more disastrously, the castle itself. One of the designs being considered shows a suspension tower taller than the tallest tower of the castle.

Just beyond the actual crossing, the double-carriageway would sweep up the only unspoiled part of the castle and alongside the town walls, thereby severing for ever the natural relationship between the medieval fortifications and the open green hillside and woodland to the south. Here there would be a massive three-way interchange with large directional signs, overhead gantries and sodium lighting standards. These would obscure the most striking viewpoint of the best preserved walled town in Britain—one which ranks with Avila in Spain and Carcassonne in France.

Proportional representation might well produce a multi-party situation in which one of the parties is a left wing socialist party. Such a party will probably be a party of protest with no immediate prospect of office, but I firmly believe that it will be doing the job for which the Labour Party came into being. Yours faithfully, JOHN CLUNAS, 3 Caedmon Avenue, Whitby, Yorkshire, June 19.

### The Commons on radio

From Mr Victor Gould. Sir, Permit me to point out to Mr Knox (June 18) that Westminster is not within easy reach for all those who take an active and continuing interest in parliamentary proceedings—particularly if they are fully occupied from Monday to Friday for most weeks of the year. Since Radio 4 has traditionally catered for minority audiences, I can see no reason why the broadcasts should not continue along present lines for the genuinely interested and informed minority who wish to listen. Only the most persistent need remain tuned after 11.15 pm. Yours faithfully, VICTOR GOULD, 5-26 Victoria Centre, Nottingham, June 18.

From Mr P. S. Gourgey. Sir, While Mr James Bowker and his friends feel the House of Commons on radio to be "a disgraceful hubbub" "unruly schoolboys" (Times, June 13), I bear, in the cut and thrust of debate, reasoned and informed argument making of Parliament sensitive barometer of public opinion.

Yours faithfully, P. S. GOURGEY, 4 Poplar Court, East Twickenham, Middlesex, June 15.

years of this hard-fought campaign, but I cannot recall that he was conspicuous in this regard. Another naive assumption of Mr Fuller seems to be that the 99 per cent of the population of this country which he implies is thirsting for enjoyment of the visual arts will benefit from the fact that such will be the "remedy" constituted by the wealth tax. But, as Messrs Browne and Cardale have stressed (June 18), works sold to meet this aim are bound to find their way abroad in the visual arts. In fact such interest is, and has always been, unfortunately limited to quite a small fraction, despite continuous efforts to increase it.

This is the reason why the State can never be claimed to have taken the lead in this sector, as was made clear by the Chairman of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries in his evidence on July 11 to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Wealth Tax. The vast majority of all collections have usually been a generation or two after initiatives taken by public-spirited individuals.

Witness to this state of affairs is borne by the fact that the proportion of the holdings of our museums and private benefactions much outweighs the proportion provided out of taxation. Since this public asset must be due in great part to less than a thousand individuals during the last 20 years or so, I leave to Mr Fuller the madish calculation of what infinitesimal fraction of 1 per cent this might amount to.

Another unjustified assumption is that, in fearing that such good will towards public museums was now at risk, I was saying no more than to argue on behalf of the tiny minority against which your correspondent appears to nurse such a grudge. Mr Fuller takes it upon himself to reassure us that this minority will be given fiscal inducements, such as only by deferral of tax (which will hardly prove attractive), in so far as they put their objects on public display. But where? The extract from the museum "black list" provided by the Standing Commission, published in your report of July 11 entitled "Wealth Tax for the Disabled, by whatever means," only tells part of the whole sad story.

Of course few would dispute Mr Fuller's desire that in principle the maximum number of works of art should be accessible to the maximum number of art lovers permitted by physical circumstances. And may I add in this context that my unwavering opposition to admission charges at the national museums (which owe so much to private benefactions) provides ample testimony to my convictions on public accessibility? Mr Fuller may have stood up and been counted over the three

### The threat to Conwy

From Lord Anglesey and others. Sir, We seek the hospitality of your columns to draw public attention to the threat of extensive and permanent spoliation which at present hangs over Edward I's famous walled town and castle of Conwy in North Wales.

A local public inquiry is now sitting to consider the route of the proposed A55 "Expressway". This is intended to alleviate the traffic congestion which occurs along the North Wales coastal road. At one point in the route "preferred" by the Secretary of State for Wales, namely the crucial crossing of the river Conwy, there would be built a monstrous bridge. This would be aligned alongside the two distinguished nineteenth-century bridges by Telford and Stephenson. Its enormous scale would dominate these comparatively small-scale bridges, and even more disastrously, the castle itself. One of the designs being considered shows a suspension tower taller than the tallest tower of the castle.

Just beyond the actual crossing, the double-carriageway would sweep up the only unspoiled part of the castle and alongside the town walls, thereby severing for ever the natural relationship between the medieval fortifications and the open green hillside and woodland to the south. Here there would be a massive three-way interchange with large directional signs, overhead gantries and sodium lighting standards. These would obscure the most striking viewpoint of the best preserved walled town in Britain—one which ranks with Avila in Spain and Carcassonne in France.

Proportional representation might well produce a multi-party situation in which one of the parties is a left wing socialist party. Such a party will probably be a party of protest with no immediate prospect of office, but I firmly believe that it will be doing the job for which the Labour Party came into being. Yours faithfully, JOHN CLUNAS, 3 Caedmon Avenue, Whitby, Yorkshire, June 19.

### The Commons on radio

From Mr Victor Gould. Sir, Permit me to point out to Mr Knox (June 18) that Westminster is not within easy reach for all those who take an active and continuing interest in parliamentary proceedings—particularly if they are fully occupied from Monday to Friday for most weeks of the year. Since Radio 4 has traditionally catered for minority audiences, I can see no reason why the broadcasts should not continue along present lines for the genuinely interested and informed minority who wish to listen. Only the most persistent need remain tuned after 11.15 pm. Yours faithfully, VICTOR GOULD, 5-26 Victoria Centre, Nottingham, June 18.

From Mr P. S. Gourgey. Sir, While Mr James Bowker and his friends feel the House of Commons on radio to be "a disgraceful hubbub" "unruly schoolboys" (Times, June 13), I bear, in the cut and thrust of debate, reasoned and informed argument making of Parliament sensitive barometer of public opinion.

Yours faithfully, P. S. GOURGEY, 4 Poplar Court, East Twickenham, Middlesex, June 15.

years of this hard-fought campaign, but I cannot recall that he was conspicuous in this regard. Another naive assumption of Mr Fuller seems to be that the 99 per cent of the population of this country which he implies is thirsting for enjoyment of the visual arts will benefit from the fact that such will be the "remedy" constituted by the wealth tax. But, as Messrs Browne and Cardale have stressed (June 18), works sold to meet this aim are bound to find their way abroad in the visual arts. In fact such interest is, and has always been, unfortunately limited to quite a small fraction, despite continuous efforts to increase it.

This is the reason why the State can never be claimed to have taken the lead in this sector, as was made clear by the Chairman of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries in his evidence on July 11 to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Wealth Tax. The vast majority of all collections have usually been a generation or two after initiatives taken by public-spirited individuals.

Witness to this state of affairs is borne by the fact that the proportion of the holdings of our museums and private benefactions much outweighs the proportion provided out of taxation. Since this public asset must be due in great part to less than a thousand individuals during the last 20 years or so, I leave to Mr Fuller the madish calculation of what infinitesimal fraction of 1 per cent this might amount to.

Another unjustified assumption is that, in fearing that such good will towards public museums was now at risk, I was saying no more than to argue on behalf of the tiny minority against which your correspondent appears to nurse such a grudge. Mr Fuller takes it upon himself to reassure us that this minority will be given fiscal inducements, such as only by deferral of tax (which will hardly prove attractive), in so far as they put their objects on public display. But where? The extract from the museum "black list" provided by the Standing Commission, published in your report of July 11 entitled "Wealth Tax for the Disabled, by whatever means," only tells part of the whole sad story.

Of course few would dispute Mr Fuller's desire that in principle the maximum number of works of art should be accessible to the maximum number of art lovers permitted by physical circumstances. And may I add in this context that my unwavering opposition to admission charges at the national museums (which owe so much to private benefactions) provides ample testimony to my convictions on public accessibility? Mr Fuller may have stood up and been counted over the three











# Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

## Decade of progress in business education

London Business School is celebrating its tenth anniversary this week. It has been an exciting decade. Five of us began as academic planning committee of the school from a small office in Queen's Gate, divided by Imperial College, and the school's permanent residence is in Regent's Park. A thousand and more managers a year pass through its doors, on courses of all kinds from post-graduate and executive to full-time research appointments, with an overall budget of about £1.3m a year, of which more than half is earned from fees or raised as endowment.

Ten years have seen not only a development of the London Business School, but also a development in the university departments in general, polytechnics, private schools of management and within companies and organizations themselves. The growth has not always been particularly tidy and no one would pretend that it has taken place within a comprehensive and coordinated overall plan.

This is perhaps inevitable in the context of such a major step forward on so many fronts. It has been somewhat surprising to put the various contributors into perspective, and to identify the particular market needs that the various institutions are trying to satisfy. Nevertheless, there are a number of general observations that might be made about management education during this period.

Successful management education must be based on a partnership between managerial organizations and the institutions of management education. From many points of view relations between the two went sour in the middle of the decade, as management education was selling management education and the educators with

the feeling that what they were doing was not well understood. Whatever the substance of the issue, the lack of communication on both sides was apparent. Both understanding and development within management education can only be based on a continuous dialogue between both sides.

Alerted to this problem by the Mant and Owen reports, major efforts have been made over the past five years by the institutions. In the education field, and in organizations to work more closely together, in some cases through more formalized advisory mechanisms, consumer councils and liaison committees. This is a continuous and on-going problem and nothing is ever perfect. However, I believe that the efforts over recent years from both sides have resulted in good progress.

This is reflected in the development of curricula and the search for alternative styles in management education together with the greater responsiveness of management organizations to the problems that face the management education institutions. It should not be expected, nor would it necessarily be desirable, that a common education philosophy should characterize management education institutions as a whole. The markets served by them vary from place to place. There are schools with a national and schools with a regional emphasis. There are those with large undergraduate populations and those with no undergraduate or post-graduate activity at all.

Even within particular schools there are problems of meeting the needs of managers at very different stages of their careers, at different ages, and operating at different levels of management responsibility. Within this overall framework, there are requirements for different approaches and room for experimentation, and a healthy debate that should characterize continuously developing activities. Hopefully, over the past ten years, we have learned that

there is no magic formula or philosopher's stone of management education to which we can appeal to meet our needs. A closer examination of some of the debates, such as between in-company and out-company education, or between on the job and off the job education suggests the need for clearer distinctions between what is achieved by one or the other rather than acrimonious discussions about who is right. There would, I think, be a large measure of agreement that in general schools do not produce managers. They are not to be seen as intending to provide high class consultancy without feedback. They are basically in the business of helping managers to help themselves through a variety of education methodologies, supported by a continuous study of, and research into, the management problems of organizations and the provision of information that is helpful to the practising manager in doing his job.

We in London have taken a special interest in recent years in increasing our activities as a national school with international interests, which has resulted in about one-third of our post-graduate students and executive participants being drawn from overseas. In the two-year Masters programme, a special second year option has been developed for selected students, which enables the year of study to be split three ways between London, Paris and New York.

These developments reflect two clearly held views. The first is that we have attempted to measure our activities by the best possible international standards. One important way to assess that standard is, of course, to put it to the test in the international market place where students in the world at large are making decisions to undertake programmes of study in the United States, Europe and elsewhere.

Secondly, the economic future of the country lies largely in successfully dealing with the problem of national competi-

tiveness in world markets. To begin assisting in that process from a management education point of view seems to us to require an open vision on the part of our managers who benefit from working side by side with students and participants from overseas in common tasks within the education framework. To be isolationist in this respect would seem to us out of keeping with the overall economic pressures and developments taking place in the world.

Anniversaries, of course, are not only occasions for looking back—but also for looking forward. At this moment of time, I look forward to three broad developments.

The first concerns the implementation of the concept of lifetime learning in management. It is time to break down the idea that education is primarily some kind of occurrence at the beginning of one's working life, after which in a formal sense nothing occurs. The rapid growth in management education over the past decade has taken place from an initial position of managers in occupations at all stages of management life.

So far, by and large, the educational provision that has been made for managers at different stages has for obvious reasons not been particularly related to what has gone before. We have, as it were, begun in many cases in the middle of the film. The lifetime view of education is, of course, not by any means confined to management. None the less, management education with much emphasis on adult education is providing an interesting model of development which should—and I expect will—be extended.

The second is that the development of management education so far has in large measure been seen as an activity for industry and commerce. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of that need. At the same time, however, the practice of management is all pervasive throughout the economy at

large, in both the public and private sectors engaged in major managerial and resource decisions that affect the life of all of us.

In the next phase of the development of management education, it is important to start building on the basis of what is already known, extending it into important managerial fields such as education, health, local government and public bodies. To treat these as different in a highly significant sense from other forms of management seems not only a mistake but also a costly one in failing to build upon the kind of foundation that has been laid over the past 10 years.

Finally, and of great importance, is the contribution to be made by institutions of management education to ideas. The first task of any institution of management education is to professionalize its teaching and educational management within the framework of the educational process.

But, without research, problem review and the dissemination of ideas, it will rapidly become sterile, unexciting and repetitive. Management schools in Britain seem to have made great efforts to get these things right and it is perhaps time that hopefully encouraged by the dialogue and support from organizations, they will now begin to be more content in public debate on the important managerial issues of the day.

With due modesty, the schools may well ask themselves more and more, not only how are they responding to need in the immediate sense of their students and participants, but what their responsibilities are to management in the wider sense of the struggle of ideas. We at London, while certainly asking this question in another 10 years we may be clearer about the answer.

R. J. Ball

Professor Ball is the principal of London Graduate School of Business Studies.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Rent Act means that landlords let property at their peril

From M. D. T. Evans

Sir, In his letter (June 19) Father Byrne says that research carried out at Shelter Housing Aid Society leads to the conclusion that it is too early to judge the full effects of the Rent Act 1974. It would be interesting if SHAC would publish this research.

Whatever may be the correct figure as to the number of homeless persons, it is obvious that there are two factors under the Rent Acts which produce a situation in which anyone who has a vacant house or flat is in a private individual at his peril.

The first of these factors is the control of rent. The second is security of tenure. In days gone by there were substantial companies which built and maintained residential accommodation, especially flats, for the express purpose of renting them. This was done as a commercial activity and obviously a prime requirement was that there should be an adequate return on the money invested.

The artificial pegging of rents through rent officers at levels which in some cases will not even pay for the maintenance of the property has killed this kind of investment. We shall not see it again in this country until there is an entirely new attitude to the landlord who wishes to let his residential property, and public recognition of the fact that there will be no new investment where there is no prospect of an adequate return.

A walk down any residential street shows "for sale" signs on every hand. The reason why all these houses and flats are for sale are doubtless many and varied.

Some of them will be the product of the conversion of "rented out" for speculative purposes" to which Father Byrne refers. Why he should seem to treat such conversions with contempt, I do not know. It is precisely because in the past people were prepared to commit their own money to speculative building of one kind or another that there is available a stock of housing in this country today.

In the vast majority of cases there will be a bank manager in the background with a loan to be repaid out of the proceeds of sale.

With the present difficulties which people have in obtaining mortgage finance there must be many thousands who would be glad to be able to rent, if only for a year or so, of the houses or flats which now stand empty awaiting a buyer. They cannot do so because the owner, and more important still his bank manager, know that once they are in they will become irremovable.

In this situation it is simply fabulous to talk about the importance of security of tenure. It is precisely the fact of security of tenure which keeps the home-

less person and the empty house apart. It is equally fabulous for Father Byrne to dispute the assertion that half of these properties would be let by the homeless if there were no Rent Act. The great probability, however, is that if the law were altered in such a way and in such circumstances that the owners of property could feel truly confident that it would not subsequently be reallocated to their detriment, then quite a number of them, perhaps, would want to get some return on the money which they have tied up in their property, some contribution to the interest which they have to pay, by letting the property for a while in the hope that eventually mortgagees will again become easier and buyers return to the market.

It is not criminal folly for our legislators that they continue to refuse to countenance any change in the law which would make this possible? Their reasons seem to be grounded solely on the outward and discredited dogma that "security of tenure" must be sacred and inviolable.

One is driven to suspect that the true objective in all this is the destruction of the private residential landlord for ideological reasons. If that is so, then let it be understood that much of the homelessness in this country at the present time is directly attributable to the quest for socialism.

M. D. T. EVANS  
Moor House, London Wall,  
London EC2Y 5HE.

From Mr. Anthony Jacobs

Sir, Father Byrne's depressing response (June 19) to my suggestion that the Rent Acts ought to be revised to encourage the substantial amount of temporarily empty property to be let on short leases is perhaps only to be expected. Statutory tenants' rights are considered by so many people to be sacrosanct.

He does reasonably suggest that the quoted figure of 30,000 empty houses is in fact an underestimate and I cannot disagree with this, and he goes on further to question whether my statement that half the 600,000 empty houses might be let. Again he is right to question this figure because it is not really possible to estimate accurately how many houses could be let if there was a new form of short lease.

Eventually, however, in the last paragraph of his letter, we arrive at his suggestion as to how to deal with the 600,000 empty houses: namely point out to the owners, claims Father Byrne, that their anxieties about the Rent Acts are unjustified. Three examples may illustrate why this approach is bound to fail.

1. An owner has bought a house in another district, but has been unable to sell his original house. If he lets this house either furnished or unfurnished he will not

be able to sell the house with vacant possession as long as the tenant remains there, because the tenant will have indefinite statutory rights.

2. A married couple with adult children only require the ground floor of their family and house, but are unwilling to let the upper part of their house without forming it into a separate flat giving separate access for which they are prepared to pay. Once this is done, however, they can never regain vacant possession of the upper floor if they wished to sell their house in due course when, for example, they retire.

3. A landlord or property company, wants a house from which a statutory tenant has just moved away. This house has a market value of £10,000 and the fair rent which the statutory tenant was paying was £250 a year. The house can be let for £750 a year, but on appeal to the Rent Officer the rent would be reduced to £250. The landlord is willing to continue to let the property if he obtains a fair return on his investment. Otherwise he believes his proper course is to sell the house.

These are three typical examples which explain both why there is a vast number of empty residential properties throughout Britain and, further, why the supply of privately owned accommodation is so near both furnished and unfurnished, is rapidly drying up. These are indisputable facts and all the rhetoric in the world is not going to change the situation. The Rent Acts need revision and any prospective landlord, that their anxieties are unjustified is reminiscent of the urgings of King Canute.

ANTHONY JACOBS  
Liberal Housing Panel,  
20 York Terrace West,  
London, NW1 4QA.

### Land profits

From Mr. A. W. Tait

Sir, Who creates land profits? If three acres of agricultural land worth £2,000 are sold for private housing for £50,000, who pays the difference?

Initially the builder or the developer, but he must recover what he spends on land in the house price. It is the home buyer, and so one else who pays the land price. This is now being largely overlooked, both in the current Parliamentary debate on land and in *The Times* correspondence.

This council, which represents consumers as well as all members of the housing industry, suggests that the Bill should be amended so that those buying new houses on new land to be given some share of their own money.

A. W. TAIT  
Director-General,  
National Home-Building Council,  
58 Portland Place,  
London, W1.

### Business appointments

#### New chief for Australia & NZ Banking Group

Mr Angus MacKinnon has assumed the chairmanship of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group after the retirement of Sir Alexander Ross, who remains director, chairman of the board and deputy chairman.

Mr W. J. C. Doule and Mr J. M. Hobbs have been appointed deputy chairmen of Investors Overseas Holdings.

Mr T. M. West joins the board of Metal Products (Willeshall). Sir Kenneth Keith has retired from the board of Eagle Star Insurance.

Mr Neil Freeland and Mr Philippe Faurissou have joined the board of M. Clarkson.

Mr J. H. S. Gardner is retiring from the chairmanship and from the board of the British Sums as from July 1. He will be succeeded by Mr G. M. C. Pitt. Mr J. R. Gardner, now a joint managing director, will become managing director. Mr E. A. Todd retires from the board on July 1 and Mr G. Thompson on September 1.

Mr G. J. Mackenzie, who is resigning as managing director of MMS Data Processing on July 1, is to be succeeded by Mr K. G. Skinner.

Mr Frank Belok, a director of Sthowette (London), has become vice-chairman. Douglas Roach has joined the board and Sir John Edwards has been made company secretary.

Mr Roger Marlow, previously assistant director-general, has been appointed deputy director-general of the Institute of Directors. Mr Andrew Hutchison has been appointed to the new post of controller of the Institute.

Derek Harris

## The polished family enterprise of a quiet American

Mr Samuel Johnson, 47 years old, quiet American with—according to some colleagues—steely if understanding eye or business performance, runs one of the biggest private companies in the world.

Johnson's Wax now has its fourth generation of the family at the helm and—contrary to the British north country valuation to clogs in three generations—is doing very well, thank you.

Johnson's is a deliberately unflashy multinational with 41 subsidiaries round the world, and headquarters at Racine, Wisconsin, and worth currently some \$500m a year in sales. These are split equally between the United States and overseas, with Europe accounting for a quarter of the total. The company has been in Britain since 1918 and has ingested Goddards, the United

Kingdom silver polish makers on the way. The United Kingdom subsidiary, with annual sales of well over \$20m, is at Camberley, Surrey. Also in this country is what Johnsons call its European centre. It acts as counsellor and clearing house for 15 European subsidiaries, including the British operation, and represents considerable decentralisation from Racine.

Mr Johnson has just been over for a high-pressure visit to review the expanding European operations. With him was one of his United States board members, Mr Jim Allen, now in his seventies, who put his name into one of the oldest companies in management consultancy, Boux Allen and Hamilton Inc.

Mr Allen had a lot to do with making Mr Johnson a good European early in his career when the latter's father

—also Samuel—was wondering how to give his son a start in the business. On the Allen advice young Sam, early in the 1950s, had nearly four years running the European organisation. "It's a market with great possibilities, including sales into eastern Europe", Mr Johnson said.

Mr Johnson has needed all the expertise he can muster to keep ahead or abreast of the often savage competition in Johnsons' chosen product areas.

Pledge was its highly successful aerosol furniture polish, off which Reckitt and Colman in 1970 took some shine when it brought out the cleaner-shiner Mr Sheen. Within four months Johnsons had produced its competitive cleaner-shiner, Sparkle.

That sort of reaction time is arguably a lot easier in the tightly-run private company

where the top level of management is more closely caught up in the business. Mr Johnson himself feels the biggest advantage is that, with no clamouring shareholders to face every half year or so, he can take a medium or long term view about spending with equanimity.

Johnson's is certainly a big spender on advertising, in big years as well as good although it is hardly necessary to say he has tended to be its own man. Mr Johnson describes the current year as a tough one, but the advertising expenditure has still been continued at around \$30m worldwide. Sound a quarter of it in Europe?

The Johnson empire has for a long time been a leader in the United States in using corporate funds for civic and other good works. The subsidiaries are also empowered to contribute to their own communities in the same way. Mr Johnson's

grandfather brought in profit sharing for employees, and this now runs—after allowing a 10 per cent return on shareholders' equity—at 25 per cent of profit before tax.

Mr Johnson said: "I've known that in a good year it means the equivalent of an extra six months' pay to an employee. Equally I've known it to be zero. Sometimes you have to do a lot of explaining to one country's subsidiary that's had a good year that the overall cake is not so big because some other countries have had a bad time. But it works out in the end and it's probably best done on a worldwide basis."

A limited group of executives and other senior employees and directors get a stake in the company.

Derek Harris

## YOU'LL BE BETTER OFF IN BASILDON -AT STATION HOUSE

(Only 30 minutes from Fenchurch Street)

Out of London yet close to London, Station House could reduce your rent and rates by up to 75%!

Here at Basildon's fine town centre and—true to its name—integral with the station, this brand new office building gives you 'weatherproof' access to a frequent 30-minute run to Fenchurch Street. (It often takes that to get from the West End to the City!)

Entire complex of 228,000 sq. ft. ready in July. West Wing (46,450 sq. ft.) available now.



Station House, air-conditioned and fully carpeted, sets a superb standard in office building. By its situation, its design and the facilities it offers, such as floor loading for computers, extensive parking etc., it is the perfect means to cut your costs and maintain your efficiency.

You'll find you shed a load of employment worries too. There's plenty of staff available locally and there's no shortage of housing in the area.

But these are only some of the more obvious advantages of moving to Basildon. A closer inspection of Station House could show you quite a few more.

Joint Letting Agents:

Hales & Partners  
60 Gloucester Place  
London W1H 4ET  
Tel: 01-935 2256

Jones, Lang, Wootton  
103 Mount Street  
London W1Y 6AS  
Tel: 01-493 6040

A development by Amalgamated Investment & Property Co. Limited

## Hartwells Group Ltd.

Car and Commercial Vehicles, Agricultural Equipment and Fuel Oil Distribution

Year ended 28th February	1975	1974
Sales	£41,909,072	£34,338,198
Trading Profit (before interest charges)	1,192,097	1,046,071
Net Profit (before taxation)	718,572	718,509
Net Profit (after taxation)	317,853	389,424
Profit—extraordinary items	59,096	15,835
Net Dividend per 25p Ordinary Share	3.280p	3.369p
Dividend cover	2.2	2.8
Earnings per share (fully diluted)	6.4p	7.9p

Annual General Meeting—Oxford 11th July 1975—Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Hartwells Group Limited, Second Floor, West Wing, Oxford OX2 0JP.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Forbury, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

Readicut International Limited



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Some questions over share incentive schemes

There are a number of perhaps squinting aspects of executive incentive schemes which have been highlighted by the Leyland situation, but which are by no means peculiar to that company's scheme.

The BL board found itself, slightly or wrongly, in a somewhat ambiguous situation last week when it recommended the scheme of Arrangement, which would give the Government control of the company and which would prevent what would have been a sharp reduction for the group's executives as individuals.

This ambiguity comes in the receipt in the Leyland Share Incentive Scheme, which says: "If an order is made, or an effective resolution passed for the winding up of a corporation, then the remuneration by its liquidator shall be entitled to make a call on all part of the Scheme Shares held by a participant or his personal representatives as but not limited to the remuneration between the amount ready paid and the nominal value thereof." This is in effect a model clause which is inserted in the generality of share incentive schemes and which raises a risk that shareholders could realize more often in the recent economic climate.

British Leyland's is a partly share incentive scheme, launched in 1970, which nearly 17 million shares have so far been issued under the scheme, raising in 30p to 51p a share, of which most holders have paid 30p. In liquidation, a dividend of £2.2m could be paid from the 200 or so executives involved, though some of them argue that the liquidator would probably have had to pay at least part of that cost, if they were not so "bankrupted".

However, the fact remains that the Companies Act now requires participants in share incentive schemes to pay to the liquidator the value of the shares in the event of a winding up.

Unless the law is to be deemed meaningless, that means that participants must pay to the liquidator the value of the shares in the event of a winding up.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.

It is not clear whether the Leyland board is aware of this, but it is a question which should be asked.



Lord Keating, chairman of Courtaulds, collapsed in export prices.

At the moment, there can be no doubt about the strength of Courtaulds' balance sheet. The highlight is a virtually unchanged working capital position last year at £168m (excluding short-term borrowings and cash) by virtue of what looks like a "rubbish" account on debt, where the figure has fallen from £168.4m to £155.7m.

That alone makes the group's accounts something of a novelty this year, while the overall picture of corporate well-being is enhanced by an increase in cash to nearly match the £20m rise in overdrafts, and a modest reduction in long-term loans.

This display of resilience is perhaps no more than was expected of Courtaulds' accounts, given the group's better relative strength at 127p against a background of bad news from the textile sector generally. But Courtaulds is uncharacteristically sounding loud warning bells on what has been happening in the last year.

Since the turn of 1975 when the most important subsidiaries close their books.

Profits from fibres and textiles fell from £10.3m to £9.1m last year in spite of the cushioning effect of "substantial" export contracts entered into in higher days.

That is, the group's better relative strength at 127p against a background of bad news from the textile sector generally. But Courtaulds is uncharacteristically sounding loud warning bells on what has been happening in the last year.

Since the turn of 1975 when the most important subsidiaries close their books.

Profits from fibres and textiles fell from £10.3m to £9.1m last year in spite of the cushioning effect of "substantial" export contracts entered into in higher days.

That is, the group's better relative strength at 127p against a background of bad news from the textile sector generally. But Courtaulds is uncharacteristically sounding loud warning bells on what has been happening in the last year.

Since the turn of 1975 when the most important subsidiaries close their books.

Profits from fibres and textiles fell from £10.3m to £9.1m last year in spite of the cushioning effect of "substantial" export contracts entered into in higher days.

That is, the group's better relative strength at 127p against a background of bad news from the textile sector generally. But Courtaulds is uncharacteristically sounding loud warning bells on what has been happening in the last year.

Since the turn of 1975 when the most important subsidiaries close their books.

Profits from fibres and textiles fell from £10.3m to £9.1m last year in spite of the cushioning effect of "substantial" export contracts entered into in higher days.

That is, the group's better relative strength at 127p against a background of bad news from the textile sector generally. But Courtaulds is uncharacteristically sounding loud warning bells on what has been happening in the last year.

Since the turn of 1975 when the most important subsidiaries close their books.

Profits from fibres and textiles fell from £10.3m to £9.1m last year in spite of the cushioning effect of "substantial" export contracts entered into in higher days.

That is, the group's better relative strength at 127p against a background of bad news from the textile sector generally. But Courtaulds is uncharacteristically sounding loud warning bells on what has been happening in the last year.

Since the turn of 1975 when the most important subsidiaries close their books.

Profits from fibres and textiles fell from £10.3m to £9.1m last year in spite of the cushioning effect of "substantial" export contracts entered into in higher days.

When I wrote about this situation a couple of weeks ago I said that Myson, the other bidder for SMC, which despite heavy losses is nevertheless the largest maker of domestic central heating pumps in the country, would need to produce some "sacrosanct" support for its share price if it was to defeat Advest. This was in spite of the fact that Advest was making a lower offer on paper.

Since then Myson has raised its offer and converted it from about 90p per share to 10p per share cash. Thus, Myson's offer is still heavily dependent on its share price and the other thing that has happened recently is that, despite support operations, Myson's shares have fallen back. At 72p that means that Myson's offer is worth 48p for every SMC share.

The other important factor is that Advest has been buying SMC shares in the market at 40p and is now reasonable to assume that Myson raises its offer to try and block Advest market-buying. SMC's share, meanwhile, are at 44p, mid-way between the two bids.

At this stage, then, we have Advest claiming about 13 per cent of the SMC equity, including the 10 per cent committed by the SMC board, and Myson with about 15 per cent of SMC, including those bought by its advisers, Charterhouse.

Myson is arguing hard about the industrial and marketing advantages which would be gained from a takeover of SMC. Advest, too, is spending time attacking the Myson paper.

This is the key, of course. Unless Myson is able to say what is going to happen to trading in the specific terms, I doubt that the shares would hold anything like their present level after a takeover of SMC. Advest, meanwhile, has a much stronger balance sheet and is rightly at this stage playing the line of conservatism.

Unless Myson does something dramatic, I reckon that could be a winning tactic in this case even if the unhappy SMC board now switches its allegiance to Myson.

### Readout Int Improved liquidity

As with Courtaulds the feature of the Readout International balance sheet is the containment of the working capital position.

Overall the working capital position is virtually unchanged from the previous year-end, but stocks are down some 7 per cent at £10.6m, reflecting strict stock control and, presumably, sluggish demand in certain areas and the easing in wool prices.

The upshot of this—taken together with the fact that the stock relief proposals cut this year's corporation tax payment by £1.6m—is that net borrowings are down from £5.62m to £3.7m, while the short-term position has swung into surplus from a net debt position of £1.66m.

All this may add up to a sound enough base, but the key for the shares at 201p, where they yield 7.7 per cent, is likely to be the trend in consumer spending over the next few months—particularly after Readout's pre-tax decline of nearly a sixth in the second half of the year just ended.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £12.4m Net assets £13.1m (£11.4m) Borrowings £3.7m (£5.62m) Pre-tax profit £4.03m (£4.3m) Earnings per share 3.31p (3.71p)

Mr Healey has set a timetable of six weeks to form a new incomes policy. From his narrow position as Chancellor, he can see two developments with some clarity.

The first is that the public sector's borrowing requirement is not under control. The second, related to it, is that a "norm" of public sector wage increases of almost a third a year cannot continue. For no system of government finance can hold where the public sector's wages and salaries are rising at a rate which would roughly double their money value every 21 years.

From last November, the Chancellor was making a particular point of his determination to reduce the level of the borrowing requirement. He was defeated, in the main, by three elements. The first was the need to provide directly or indirectly for the effects of the extraordinarily high settlements. Put over simply, the social contract was still intact, led to the contorted claim that the miners' settle-

## A period for acclimatization

ment was within the spirit of the code. Thereafter, the miners' terms (which were, and doubtless will again be, a special case) were invested with the quality of a legitimate benchmark for others.

The second factor was the strength and speed of the economic recession, which reduced the income from established sources of revenue. The third was the corporation tax concessions on inflationary stock profits, announced in the November, 1974 Budget. The value of those concessions to overall corporate finance was, it seems, substantial more than original official estimates. This was a major reason why the rate of corporation tax was not reduced, as widely expected, in this April's Budget.

Thus, by April, the forecast of the borrowing requirement for the current financial year had risen to an astronomical £9,000m, or roughly one-tenth of the gross national product. Preliminary indications are that it could be even 30 per cent higher than was being forecast in the spring. In any case, the

absolute figure and the trend are causing anguish to monetarists and crypto-monetarists, who fear the inflationary consequences of deficit financing on this scale, and also to those who fear the psychological effects on the holders of sterling.

Because the current economic recession has been deeper than any of his official or conventional advisers forecast, the Chancellor has little or no room, politically economically, to use further deflation and, in any case, fiscal action taken this summer would not have any additional influence on the next round of wage bargaining. And, while the recovery of the American economy is now widely expected by the end of this year, its effect on the British economy through an uplift in world trade cannot be expected until late 1976 or 1977.

Finally, on top of the obvious political problems of a statutory incomes policy within the Government, there are the gravest practical objections to introducing one when inflation is running at the present rate. The anomalies,

misallocations and twistings that develop within a year were bad enough at 5 to 10 or 15 per cent. At present rates of inflation, even though they will slow by the end of the year, these weaknesses risk being instantly fatal to the venture.

These considerations must force the Chancellor to the conclusion that the Government will have to take the lead in lowering the average rate of wage settlements in the public sector. The elaborate tripartite ritual dances about some new social contract over the next six weeks will not, therefore, betoken a conversion to incomes policy as a prime weapon in the battle against inflation. Unlike the Heath government, the main weapons for Mr Healey remain fiscal and monetary policy. The purpose of the next six weeks is rather to create a climate of opinion which will reduce the expectations of those groups with whom the Government will, in effect, be negotiating directly from September onwards.

## Rescuing National Savings from the effects of inflation

Investment in National Savings has long been a rather unfashionable topic among economists and financial analysts. Inflation has tended to be higher—and, in recent years, much higher—than the rate of interest offered on National Savings instruments.

The National Savings Committee has been well aware of the lack of attractiveness of the savings policies it has had to promote. As Sir John Anstey, president and chairman of the committee, said a few weeks ago, it was "heart-breaking" that inflation should have eroded the real value of ordinary people's savings.

The unwieldiness of this form of investment, except for tax reasons, has been obvious and the main point of discussion has usually been to make a case against the Government's immaturity in obtaining cheap finance from small and inexperienced savers.

The complaint now is quite different. Real interest rates are negative even for traditional competitive fixed interest investment media, such as the building societies and bank deposit accounts.

Although the reasons for this phenomenon are something of a puzzle it is quite common in periods of rapid price increases and there have been no recent

signs of interest rates chasing the inflation rate upwards.

However, the Government has decided to introduce two National Savings schemes which will be inflation-proofed and are, as a result, more attractive than traditional fixed interest investments.

Although the Government has described the two schemes as experimental they constitute, if not a threat, at least a serious source of concern to the building societies and the banks. Indeed, it has been argued that if the schemes are popular their "success" will be so much of a nuisance to established financial institutions that the Government will be obliged to suspend them.

The Save-As-You-Earn scheme, which is to be introduced on July 1, is considered to be the more significant. It will involve investing up to £20 a month for a period of five years.

Each contribution will be revalued in line with the retail price index. At the end of the five years the revalued value will be the more significant. It will involve investing up to £20 a month for a period of five years.

There is no doubt whatever that the scheme shows the best rate of return of any safe fixed-interest savings outlet at present available. But a simple comparison of returns is misleading.

The SAYE issue will be enlivened by the index-linked component only if the sum invested is not withdrawn before the five years are up. Otherwise the return will be only 6 per cent. In other words, its attractiveness in yield terms depends on its illiquidity.

Moreover, unlike saving with building societies which, for most people, is a stepping-stone to home ownership, and therefore a prelude to the safest inflation-proofed investment of all, the SAYE issue leads nowhere in particular.

Then the SAYE issue is unlikely, therefore, to overwhelm other fixed-interest investments. Life insurance policies and certain private pension schemes are likely to suffer most seriously from its competition, but even they may be insulated to some extent by inertia and lack of knowledge.

The second scheme, which became effective on June 2, is intended for old-age pensioners. They can hold £10 units up to a maximum value of £500.

During the period to maturity is five years when the issue attracts a 4 per cent bonus in addition to the upward movement in the retail price index. Unlike the SAYE scheme, it will be possible to encash units before maturity and still receive the inflation-proofing component.

The pensioner scheme has made a slow start. There may be a gradual build-up in coming months, but it is unlikely to be dramatic.

The possibility of lending money to grandparents to enable them to take advantage of the scheme—a "market in grandmothers" as one economist described it—exists, but mothers-in-law tend not to be good bank managers.

However, the scope for switches from existing bank and building society deposits can be exaggerated. In 1973, for example, £4,503m out of total personal bank deposits accounts of £4,585m were in accounts larger than £1,000, and £3,655m in accounts larger than £10,000.

In other words, the great majority of deposit accounts are too large for a switch of £500 to make much difference to the total amount remaining with the banks.

The potential impact of the two schemes on monetary policy is, nevertheless, interesting. Investment in National Savings is identical in its effects on the public sector borrowing requirement with sales of gilt-edged securities.

It withdraws funds from bank deposits and the Government's deficit. Unless offsetting moves are taken elsewhere in the financial system the effects are deflationary.

If the two schemes are widely "successful" and attract savings of the order of £2,000m or £3,000m in the present financial year they will reduce the proportion of the Government's borrowing requirement which will have to be covered by gilt sales. This could have some controversial effects on the gilt market.

One school of thought argues that the presence of the index-linked schemes will divert investment away from existing stocks, and will therefore damage the market. The other argues that, on the contrary, the need for finance from conventional "tap" sales will be reduced and the net effect on the market should be favourable.

Given the nature of the present scheme, the second school of thought is plainly correct. The overall effect of the two indexed schemes should be

to raise the economy's propensity to consume.

If it is reasonable to assume that the balance between financing the borrowing requirement by sales of debt instruments and by increasing liabilities with the banking system is unchanged, it must follow that the size of conventional "tap" sales will be smaller.

However, a different scheme with "tap sales of index-linked gilts" might have different effects. If investors' expectations of inflation became much more pessimistic, switching from existing stocks into the new indexed stock might be considerable.

If this switching took place after the initial issue had been made it would do nothing to finance the borrowing requirement and would not reduce the need for subsequent gilt sales.

Indexation, as so far proposed, can have only marginal effects on financial markets and these will, in any case, be far from unambiguously adverse.

Tim Congdon

## PORTSMOUTH AND SUNDERLAND NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED

THE HON. RICHARD STOREY'S REVIEW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1975

This year it proved impossible to match increased costs by increased revenue.

In order to meet rising expenditure intense efforts were made to raise the volume of advertising and, although this was not achieved at Portsmouth, in the currently more buoyant North East there was some expansion. As, however, this did not nearly equal the rise in our costs, it was necessary to increase advertising rates substantially in November and a further increase has been announced. It is now difficult to predict market reaction to such increases and there is a risk that future ones would weaken demand.

There is also a danger that the public will become unwilling to pay frequently rising prices for newspapers. Our newspaper over the past year has increased its circulation and simultaneously newspapers' commission was slightly reduced—bringing it closer to that allowed by other provincial newspapers—and a scheme was introduced which, by providing a direct incentive to newspapers to sell more of the Company's papers, may help increase circulations.

Thus the largest increases that the market would tolerate were introduced when the Price Commission allowed, but it was not unreasonable to expect advertisers and readers to bear price increases to help meet rising costs.

Although the price of newspaper has not risen so fast this year, and every effort is being made to stabilize all internal expenditure the greatest part of which is wages, costs are still rising fast.

The Company has continued energetically to pursue greater productivity, and for this reason, as well as to report new, considerable effort, trade union agreement has now been reached enabling new composition equipment to be used in Sunderland for a trial period; ultimately this could prove an important advantage to the whole Company. Plans are being considered, based on our research in the U.S.A., for a similar development at Portsmouth. It is unnecessary, as well as being inappropriate, to make the full use of the current weakness of the provincial press, or make fundamental changes in its structure—at least until newspapers in this country have reached the technical efficiency achieved by many of those abroad.

The new building and machinery for the Echo is on schedule for the move this winter. The cost of this development has grown alarmingly and the full use of the resources available is vital. The Echo's staff, assisted by the Mail's, has endured with forbearance and responded with vigour to the demands of the retraining programmes and the general dislocation.

Three trade unions' "sanctions", imposed nationally in support of national pay claims, have disrupted work. It is regrettable that the National Union of Journalists, being made annually, that so much of senior management's time should be exhausted on the local impact of national disputes. Moreover it is distressing when such disputes cause, as inevitably they must, so much unnecessary friction amongst the staff. These frequent "sanctions" damage the Company and achieve nothing to justify them. A national reorganisation of trade union negotiations is needed to allow longer periods of stability during which the Company's proper work can continue unhampered.

Another disruption, with which senior managers have to deal, is the unremitting Government interference in the Company's business: submissions to the Price Commission, however courteously and expeditiously handled—as they are—impose serious strain on a company of this size.

I hope the results of our research in the U.S.A. will be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Press to support the argument that the provincial press, if it were properly to use the new technology available, would need no Government subsidy nor any of the other unwelcome embraces that menace it.

Our newspapers' editors have sought to protect their freedom, and that of the press generally, against legislation which threatens to give a trade union means whereby it could control the content of newspapers. It is Parliament's duty to reject this proposed legislation.

Although the year was difficult for them, progress has been made by our shops and valuable experience gained. If consumer demand increases, and the distributive trades' huge wage awards are absorbed, better results are expected.

Two commercial radio companies, of which this Company has been a leading member and is currently a 15% and 8% shareholder respectively, both obtained licences and broadcasting in Portsmouth and on Teesside should start soon.

The year ahead will be difficult. The Company's success will depend on its ability to restrain costs, while increasing revenue, and the length of time during which the national economy remains deflated.

## Business Diary in Europe: No accountability

was some ghouliness, if not a gleam over the weekend end by the troubles of Duffy, where reserves are written down by £3m to belated discovery of discrepancies in the French subsidiary.

Of course, it is tempting to dispense with the expense of a cross-check, until, as sometimes happens, fingers get burnt.

Mercedes binge Mercedes-Benz spent well over £20,000 to fly in and entertain the 200 transport executives taking part in an international road haulage conference, at Eastbourne last week.

Most of them came from Europe, but there were some from as far as Africa. Because these big-sequence international seminars are the highlight of Mercedes' year there is keen competition between overseas subsidiaries to be the best country.

Mercedes-Benz UK is the youngest subsidiary. It was formed only 18 months ago, and there were a few raised eyebrows in the organisation when it was preferred to much older and certainly more profitable companies.

But they do not have Gerd Hoffmann, the 52-year-old managing director of Mercedes-Benz UK, and the influence of this "keep-fit fanatic" far exceeds his actual position. Hoffmann has acquired a reputation as a tough, capable, and successful businessman.

He will need all the help available to make the loss-making British operation into the black. Soon after Stuttgart bought the company from the Thomas Ylling Group in Janu-

ary, 1974, the United Kingdom market went into the doldrums. Since then the falling value of the pound in relation to the Deutsche mark has played havoc with German profit margins in the country. Add the fact that Mercedes heavy trucks were already expensive and you have a pretty daunting picture.

Apart from the good will generated by lavish entertainment at Eastbourne there is a straightforward marketing job. Mercedes-Benz has invited control some 250,000 vehicles. Any good salesman would give his right arm to have two days with such a bonanza of captive listeners.

And by closing British hauliers with committed Mercedes fleet operators from Europe there is always the chance that actual experience will clinch a few sales. Nothing sells a truck like a satisfied customer.

Despite the recession, Hoffmann insists that he will sell 6,000 cars and 3,000 trucks in 1975. The company's sales in 1974 were up 15 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Even so, he will be struggling to break even using his profitable car business to subsidize his commercial vehicle losses.

But this is the biggest market in Europe for commercials and whatever the cost Mercedes is prepared to pay it on the basis that the tougher the going the better the chances of Europe's largest and most profitable truck builder.

Vodka galore Having concluded deals with American companies in every thing from Pepsi Cola to perfume, the Russians have now handed over to an American

distiller the sole rights to sell their vodka in the United Kingdom.

Sojuzplodoimport, the state import/export agency, has handed over rights to the sale in the Channel Islands and Northern Ireland of its Stolichnaya Russian vodka to Inver House Distillers.

Inver House is a wholly-owned British subsidiary of the Philadelphia-based Publisher Industries. The deal will involve Inver House back-peddalling the sale in the United Kingdom of its own Kulov vodka at its Air-dried scotch, gin and vodka plant.

In announcing the deal, Ted Veru, president of Publisher's distilling and marketing arms, said that his Scotch will be the leading brand of scotch in the Russian domestic market by 1976. Should this happen, however, it will apparently not be as the result of government decree for, as an aside later explained, the vodka deal involves no reciprocal arrangement under which Sojuzplodoimport will push Inver's scotch or Coldstream Gin.

Safety drive Belgian authorities are at last taking



# APE

amalgamated  
power engineering  
limited

## Sustained world wide demand for Group's products

The Annual General Meeting of Amalgamated Power Engineering Limited will be held on 17th July in Bedford. The following is an extract from the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr R. F. BATTY:

The Report and Accounts for the calendar year 1974 record the results of a year of continuing world wide demand for the capital goods we supply, of continuing problems in improving output and of adjusting to trading conditions rendered the more hazardous by escalating inflation coupled with the effective devaluation of sterling.

In the first half of 1974 U.K. manufacturing turnover increased by less than 10% compared with the last half of 1973 although Group turnover was lower overall, but there was satisfactory improvement in the second half of 1974 and U.K. manufacturing turnover for the year was 25% higher than in the previous year.

The volume of Group sales in the U.K. increased to 49.5% compared with 40.4% in 1973 and exports from the U.K. increased by £1.297 million in 1974 to account for 44% compared with 49% in 1973.

The margins on plant manufactured in the U.K. which fell sharply in the second half of 1973 were reduced further in the first half of 1974 by 30%, but recovered in the second half of the year which accounted for the significant improvement in profitability in the latter half of the year.

**OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES.** The turnover of the South African company was somewhat lower than in 1973 but profitability improved in 1974.

The turnover of the Indian company again increased in 1974 but profits were about the same as in 1973.

Direct exports from the U.K. accounted for 37.7% of Group turnover in 1974 against 37.6% in 1973. The turnover of our sales subsidiary companies in Australia, New Zealand and Canada accounted for 14% of overseas turnover in 1974 against 16% in 1973.

**ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.** The reduction in Trading Profit for 1974 of approximately £377,000 was the result of lower margins from U.K. manufacturing and the major cause was our inability to recover excess costs incurred on fixed price contracts originally taken towards the end of 1972.

Your directors are recommending a final dividend of 1.99551 pence per share which makes a total of 3.05476 pence per share.

**TRENDS AND PROSPECTS.** Generally speaking physical output in 1975 is likely to be similar to that of 1974 although inflated in money value. It is our practice and has been for more than a year to insist upon Cost Price Adjustment Clauses in all contracts. The prospects are that 1975 will be a year of comparable physical output to 1974 but it would be hazardous to forecast the profitability of our operations in a year of accelerating inflation.

W.H. Allen Sons & Company Ltd Belliss & Morcom Ltd Crossley-Premier Engines Ltd

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Robertson sells sites for expansion cash

By Desmond Quigley.

Sales of empty factory sites during the current financial year should more than cover the costs of last year's reorganisation which included the closure of plants at Paisley, Hereford and Leobury—and help to reduce borrowings, Mr R. C. Robertson, chairman of Robertson Floods, says in his annual report.

There is little doubt, he says, that the streamlining will lead to an improvement in profitability, which, together with a reduction in certain raw material costs, should more than

offset other increases, such as wages and packaging. The accounts show that overdrafts rose from £2.3m to £2.9m last year, although overseas bank loans dropped from £425,000 to £444,000.

The board is intending to introduce an executive share option scheme which will account for no more than 5 per cent of the issued share capital. In order to ensure sufficient unissued capital in the future to "maintain flexibility" the directors are proposing to increase the group's authorized share capital to £4.2m.

### Brownlee prospects good

Glasgow-based timber merchant Brownlee has made good progress in its expansion and modernization and the group continues to have adequate resources and facilities at its disposal. The long-term economic prospects of Scotland are good and as this is the group's principal market place it follows they are also good for the group. But the chairman says he cannot view the immediate prospects with the same optimism. Even though trading in

the current year to date has been satisfactory the continuing increase in overheads of every description and the trade's high wage settlements mean that prospects for the full year's results are uncertain and he says it would be wrong to attempt any forecast. Advantage has been taken of stock relief and softwood was bought at favourable prices towards the end of the year but other stock holdings were reduced.

### Harrisons expect fall

In his annual review Mr J. F. E. Gilchrist, the chairman of Harrisons & Crossfield, says that in current circumstances he would look for somewhat reduced profits this year. But he quickly points out that shareholders need no reassurance that the group everywhere is in good heart, vigilant and energetic, and given fair and reasonable conditions it will resume the strong upward progress which has marked the past decade. The group balance sheet in fact shows further growth with investment in fixed assets up by close on £2m.

### Rowlinson cuts loans

With some £16m in future work the chairman of Chester-based Rowlinson Construction Group says the profits improvement should be maintained in the current year provided that the group is able to contain rising costs as successfully as in the past year. The group has no borrowings other than a medium-term loan of £200,000 for its bankers. Current account overdrafts have been cleared and the group has funds in short-term investments.

### Leadenhall-Sterling

For the year to March 31 last pretax profits of Leadenhall-Sterling fell from £232,000 to £226,000. The fall is largely accounted for by the sale of the group's shareholding in Yaton Furniture and group profits this time include unranked income of £25,500 compared with a share of profit previously of £116,000. Earnings a share emerged showing a fall from 11.6p to 10.2p but the total dividend is being raised from 4.13p to 4.6p.

### Berry Wiggins aims

The board of Berry Wiggins intend transforming the group into an oil service group which can participate in every major oil area worldwide says Mr Paul Bristol, the chairman. No one else he says is attempting such a development in this country and yet the possibilities are "enormous" if the group can continue to build on the solid base that has already been established.

With regard to finance he says the group is financing the contract for drilling on the Beryl Field platform in the North Sea. And an advanced state had been reached in securing additional support to meet the other group capital requirements.

### Morrison sales jump

Mr K. D. Morrison, chairman of Wm Morrison Supermarkets, says that as no new stores are to be opened in the current financial year he regards it as a year of consolidation. The group is currently enjoying an almost 50 per cent increase in sales and if this can be maintained and costs kept under control he is optimistic of another successful year following last year's records in both sales and profits.

### Staflex hopeful

The downturn in trading conditions evident in the latter part of 1974 continued into the current year and the first quarter's trading is short of the board's expectations. There are signs that things are picking up and although the first half may not show growth, a record for the full year in sales and profits is predicted.

### Estel runs into red

Dormund, June 22—Estel NV, Hoescht-Hoogovens revealed a loss in the March quarter of 1975 after recording a sharply lower profit in the first of the year. The result in the manufacturing sector was not enough to offset losses in steel-making. The board plans to cut back on steel output and expand in manufacturing.

### CREUSOT-LOIRE PLAN LOAN

This French maker of special steel and nuclear equipment plans to float a loan for about 100 million francs (£16m) on the international capital market, according to banking sources quoted by AP.

### MATHEMATIK PLANNING

Board proposes to raise borrowing limit. Coupons on 7½ per cent debenture stock and 10½ per cent stock would then be increased by 1 per cent.

## Results this week

### Sheepbridge, Plessey and Allied

Main features of the profit and dividend: line-up forthcoming which are interim from Allied Electronics, Plessey and Sheepbridge. Among attractive end-year statements will be Godfrey Davis car group, London & Overseas Freighters, MK Electric, ATV and Edgar Allen.

**TODAY—Finals:** Godfrey Davis, Glaxo, Leopold Joseph, Laidlaw, Laidlaw and Whitecroft, Interim: Herbert Morris.

**TOMORROW—Finals:** Edgar Allen, Geo Bassett, British Cotton & Wool Textile Components, GRA Property Trust, Highgate & Job, S. & U. Stores, and Tocalm. Interim: Allied Electronics, Plessey and Whitecroft.

**WEDNESDAY—Finals:** Burtonwood Brewery, Ltd & Overseas Freighters, and M. K. Electric. Interim: Baker Perkins, Crest Nicholson, Greenfield Millets, Lancroft Knapton, and Plessey.

**THURSDAY—Finals:** Associated British, Brinkbush, S. Elliot, Ltd & Midland Industries, Raco, Shaw, Shipley, and W. W. Spear. Interim: Bundell-Permoglass, G. F. Lovell, Sidlaw.

**FRIDAY—Finals:** Bishops Stores, Rediffusion and Sapa Group.

### More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News: British Funds Treasury 94 per cent 1980 Commercial & Industrial Lloyds Industries International

### AUSTIN AND SONS

Pretax profit for year to March 31, 1975, £303,000 (£243,000) on turnover of £2,82m (£2.3m). Final dividend 2.8p (2.6p) making 4.49p (4.49p).

### HAILEY-GOODALL GROUP

Chairman confident that overall demand for camping products will not suffer appreciably. Camping sales to April 30 are well up on previous year.

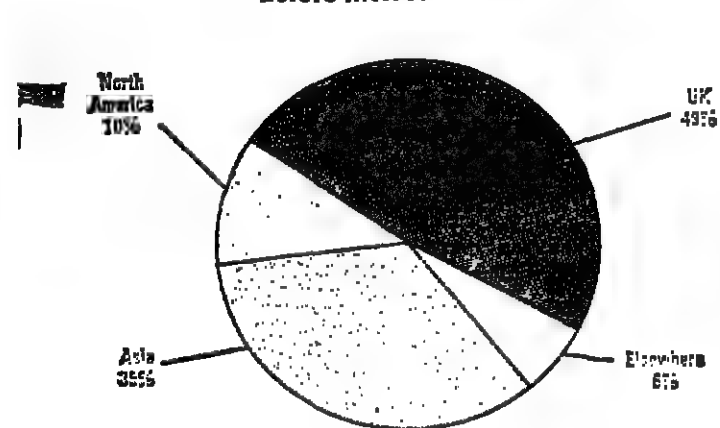
# Harrisons & Crossfield

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

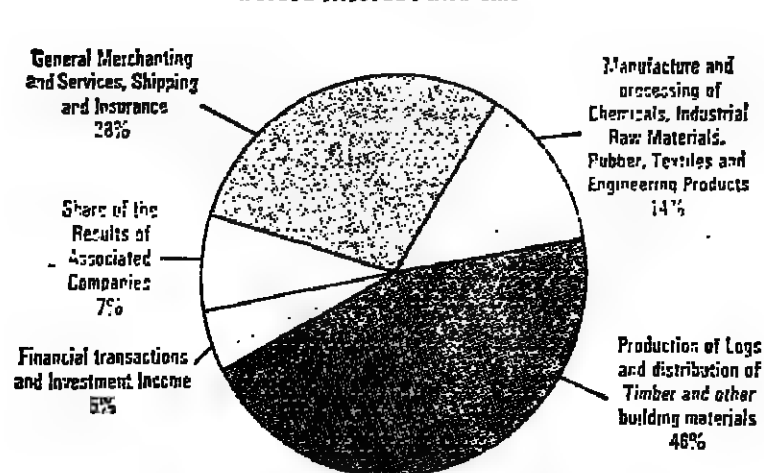
Period 1st July to 31st December 1974

Turnover	£253,000,000
Group profit before interest and tax	£13,024,751
Profit, after tax, attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	£3,828,511
Earnings per share	60p
Ordinary dividend per share (Maximum permitted)	12.0133p
Profits retained in the business	£3,189,452

### Geographical division of Group Profit before interest and tax



### Activity division of Group Profit before interest and tax



### Extract from the Statement of the Chairman Mr J. F. E. Gilchrist, O.B.E.:

Following the decision to change the year end to 31st December the results now presented cover the transition period from 1st July to 31st December 1974, and include the results of the Parent Company and some subsidiaries for six months to 31st December, the results of The Sabah Timber Company Ltd. for its year ended on that date, and of certain other subsidiaries for nine months ended on that date.

The Group profits for this transition period, before interest and taxation, amount to £13,024,751. After interest, taxation and minority interests the Group net profit attributable to the Ordinary Shareholders is £3,828,511, and the earnings per Ordinary Share were 60p.

To facilitate a comparison with other years the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account includes a calculation, based partly on management accounts, of the Group profits for the twelve months to 31st December 1974 which, before interest and taxation total £17,505,000, compared with £21,217,840 for the last complete year ended 30th June 1974.

This fall of £3,712,840 includes a reduction of £4,327,500 in profits from our timber interests which did not maintain the exceptional level of the year to 30th June 1974. Our other activities together thus show an increase of £614,660, somewhat lower profits from manufacturing, where price controls have been an adverse factor, being more than counterbalanced by increases from our general commercial operations, investment income and share of results of Associated Companies.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows further growth with investment in fixed assets up by close on £2 million.

The period now reported upon was not without stress for management and staff alike. Conditions in virtually all the countries in which the Group operates had a more or less severe inflationary background which, in one form or another, had a direct and profound influence on the life of the individual. Trading conditions in addition were volatile and generally difficult.

We have a splendid staff and they deserve our admiration and sincere thanks.

In current circumstances we would look for somewhat reduced profits this year, but Members need no reassurance that the Group everywhere is in good heart, vigilant, energetic and imaginative. Given fair and reasonable conditions, we shall resume the strong upward progress which has marked the past decade.

## Wall Street

New York June 20—Wall Street stocks gained strongly today on an accumulation of favourable economic news, but peaked and began to retreat after the report of a Federal Reserve move to drain funds from the credit markets.

The Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 10.89 points to 825.44. About 1,000 issues gained while 480 fell. Volume totalled 26,260,000 shares compared with 21,450,000 yesterday. Brokers attributed the early surge to favourable events, including the report of a significant lessening of the consumer price index in May from April.

### NY silver up 340c

New York, June 20—COMEX silver futures closed firm near the high of the day with futures of 34.00 to 34.00 on short covering. June 1975 futures closed at 34.00, July 1975 at 34.00, August 1975 at 34.00, September 1975 at 34.00, October 1975 at 34.00, November 1975 at 34.00, December 1975 at 34.00, January 1976 at 34.00, February 1976 at 34.00, March 1976 at 34.00, April 1976 at 34.00, May 1976 at 34.00, June 1976 at 34.00, July 1976 at 34.00, August 1976 at 34.00, September 1976 at 34.00, October 1976 at 34.00, November 1976 at 34.00, December 1976 at 34.00, January 1977 at 34.00, February 1977 at 34.00, March 1977 at 34.00, April 1977 at 34.00, May 1977 at 34.00, June 1977 at 34.00, July 1977 at 34.00, August 1977 at 34.00, September 1977 at 34.00, October 1977 at 34.00, November 1977 at 34.00, December 1977 at 34.00, January 1978 at 34.00, February 1978 at 34.00, March 1978 at 34.00, April 1978 at 34.00, May 1978 at 34.00, June 1978 at 34.00, July 1978 at 34.00, August 1978 at 34.00, September 1978 at 34.00, October 1978 at 34.00, November 1978 at 34.00, December 1978 at 34.00, January 1979 at 34.00, February 1979 at 34.00, March 1979 at 34.00, April 1979 at 34.00, May 1979 at 34.00, June 1979 at 34.00, July 1979 at 34.00, August 1979 at 34.00, September 1979 at 34.00, October 1979 at 34.00, November 1979 at 34.00, December 1979 at 34.00, January 1980 at 34.00, February 1980 at 34.00, March 1980 at 34.00, April 1980 at 34.00, May 1980 at 34.00, June 1980 at 34.00, July 1980 at 34.00, August 1980 at 34.00, September 1980 at 34.00, October 1980 at 34.00, November 1980 at 34.00, December 1980 at 34.00, January 1981 at 34.00, February 1981 at 34.00, March 1981 at 34.00, April 1981 at 34.00, May 1981 at 34.00, June 1981 at 34.00, July 1981 at 34.00, August 1981 at 34.00, September 1981 at 34.00, October 1981 at 34.00, November 1981 at 34.00, December 1981 at 34.00, January 1982 at 34.00, February 1982 at 34.00, March 1982 at 34.00, April 1982 at 34.00, May 1982 at 34.00, June 1982 at 34.00, July 1982 at 34.00, August 1982 at 34.00, September 1982 at 34.00, October 1982 at 34.00, November 1982 at 34.00, December 1982 at 34.00, January 1983 at 34.00, February 1983 at 34.00, March 1983 at 34.00, April 1983 at 34.00, May 1983 at 34.00, June 1983 at 34.00, July 1983 at 34.00, August 1983 at 34.00, September 1983 at 34.00, October 1983 at 34.00, November 1983 at 34.00, December 1983 at 34.00, January 1984 at 34.00, February 1984 at 34.00, March 1984 at 34.00, April 1984 at 34.00, May 1984 at 34.00, June 1984 at 34.00, July 1984 at 34.00, August 1984 at 34.00, September 1984 at 34.00, October 1984 at 34.00, November 1984 at 34.00, December 1984 at 34.00, January 1985 at 34.00, February 1985 at 34.00, March 1985 at 34.00, April 1985 at 34.00, May 1985 at 34.00, June 1985 at 34.00, July 1985 at 34.00, August 1985 at 34.00, September 1985 at 34.00, October 1985 at 34.00, November 1985 at 34.00, December 1985 at 34.00, January 1986 at 34.00, February 1986 at 34.00, March 1986 at 34.00, April 1986 at 34.00, May 1986 at 34.00, June 1986 at 34.00, July 1986 at 34.00, August 1986 at 34.00, September 1986 at 34.00, October 1986 at 34.00, November 1986 at 34.00, December 1986 at 34.00, January 1987 at 34.00, February 1987 at 34.00, March 1987 at 34.00, April 1987 at 34.00, May 1987 at 34.00, June 1987 at 34.00, July 1987 at 34.00, August 1987 at 34.00, September 1987 at 34.00, October 1987 at 34.00, November 1987 at 34.00, December 1987 at 34.00, January 1988 at 34.00, February 1988 at 34.00, March 1988 at 34.00, April 1988 at 34.00, May 1988 at 34.00, June 1988 at 34.00, July 1988 at 34.00, August 1988 at 34.00, September 1988 at 34.00, October 1988 at 34.00, November 1988 at 34.00, December 1988 at 34.00, January 1989 at 34.00, February 1989 at 34.00, March 1989 at 34.00, April 1989 at 34.00, May 1989 at 34.00, June 1989 at 34.00, July 1989 at 34.00, August 1989 at 34.00, September 1989 at 34.00, October 1989 at 34.00, November 1989 at 34.00, December 1989 at 34.00, January 1990 at 34.00, February 1990 at 34.00, March 1990 at 34.00, April 1990 at 34.00, May 1990 at 34.00, June 1990 at 34.00, July 1990 at 34.00, August 1990 at 34.00, September 1990 at 34.00, October 1990 at 34.00, November 1990 at 34.00, December 1990 at 34.00, January 1991 at 34.00, February 1991 at 34.00, March 1991 at 34.00, April 1991 at 34.00, May 1991 at 34.00, June 1991 at 34.00, July 1991 at 34.00, August 1991 at 34.00, September 1991 at 34.00, October 1991 at 34.00, November 1991 at 34.00, December 1991 at 34.00, January 1992 at 34.00, February 1992 at 34.00, March 1992 at 34.00, April 1992 at 34.00, May 1992 at 34.00, June 1992 at 34.00, July 1992 at 34.00, August 1992 at 34.00, September 1992 at 34.00, October 1992 at 34.00, November 1992 at 34.00, December 1992 at 34.00, January 1993 at 34.00, February 1993 at 34.00, March 1993 at 34.00, April 1993 at 34.00, May 1993 at 34.00, June 1993 at 34.00, July 1993 at 34.00, August 1993 at 34.00, September 1993 at 34.00, October 1993 at 34.00, November 1993 at 34.00, December 1993 at 34.00, January 1994 at 34.00, February 1994 at 34.00, March 1994 at 34.00, April 1994 at 34.00, May 1994 at 34.00, June 1994 at 34.00, July 1994 at 34.00, August 1994 at 34.00, September 1994 at 34.00, October 1994 at 34.00, November 1994 at 34.00, December 1994 at 34.00, January 1995 at 34.00, February 1995 at 34.00, March 1995 at 34.00, April 1995 at 34.00, May 1995 at 34.00, June 1995 at 34.00, July 1995 at 34.00, August 1995 at 34.00, September 1995 at 34.00, October 1995 at 34.00, November 1995 at 34.00, December 1995 at 34.00, January 1996 at 34.00, February 1996 at 34.00, March 1996 at 34.00, April 1996 at 34.00, May 1996 at 34.00, June 1996 at 34.00, July 1996 at 34.00, August 1996 at 34.00, September 1996 at 34.00, October 1996 at 34.00, November 1996 at 34.00, December 1996 at 34.00, January 1997 at 34.00, February 1997 at 34.00, March 1997 at 34.00, April 1997 at 34.00, May 1997 at 34.00, June 1997 at 34.00, July 1997 at 34.00, August 1997 at 34.00, September 1997 at 34.00, October 1997 at 34.00, November 1997 at 34.00, December 1997 at 34.00, January 1998 at 34.00, February 1998 at 34.00, March 1998 at 34.00, April 1998 at 34.00, May 1998 at 34.00, June 1998 at 34.00, July 1998 at 34.00, August 1998 at 34.00, September 1998 at 34.00, October 1998 at 34.00, November 1998 at 34.00, December 1998 at 34.00, January 1999 at 34.00, February 1999 at 34.00, March 1999 at 34.00, April 1999 at 34.00, May 1999 at 34.00, June 1999 at 34.00, July 1999 at 34.00, August 1999 at 34.00, September 1999 at 34.00, October 1999 at 34.00, November 1999 at 34.00, December 1999 at 34.00, January 2000 at 34.00, February 2000 at 34.00, March 2000 at 34.00, April 2000 at 34.00, May 2000 at 34.00, June 2000 at 34.00, July 2000 at 34.00, August 2000 at 34.00, September 2000 at 34.00, October 2000 at 34.00, November 2000 at 34.00, December 2000 at 34.00, January 2001 at 34.00, February 2001 at 34.00, March 2001 at 34.00, April 2001 at 34.00, May 2001 at 34.00, June 2001 at 34.00, July 2001 at 34.00, August 2001 at 34.00, September 2001 at 34.00, October 2001 at 34.00, November 2001 at 34.00, December 2001 at 34.00, January 2002 at 34.00, February 2002 at 34.00, March 2002 at 34.00, April 2002 at 34.00, May 2002 at 34.00, June 2002 at 34.00, July 2002 at 34.00, August 2002 at 34.00, September 2002 at 34.00, October 2002 at 34.00, November 2002 at 34.00, December 2002 at 34.00, January 2003 at 34.00, February 2003 at 34.00, March 2003 at 34.00, April 2003 at 34.00, May 2003 at 34.00, June 2003 at 34.00, July 2003 at 34.00, August 2003 at 34.00, September 2003 at 34.00, October 2003 at 34.00, November 2003 at 34.00, December 2003 at 34.00, January 2004 at 34.00, February 2004 at 34.00, March 2004 at 34.00, April 2004 at 34.00, May 2004 at 34.00, June 2004 at 34.00, July 2004 at 34.00, August 2004 at 34.00, September 2004 at 34.00, October 2004 at 34.00, November 2004 at 34.00, December 2004 at 34.00, January 2005 at 34.00, February 2005 at 34.00, March 2005 at 34.00, April 2005 at 34.00, May 2005 at 34.00, June 2005 at 34.00, July 2005 at 34.00, August 2005 at 34.00, September 2005 at 34.00, October 2005 at 34.00, November 2005 at 34.00, December 2005 at 34.00, January 2006 at 34.00, February 2006 at 34.00, March 2006 at 34.00, April 2006 at 34.00, May 2006 at 34.00, June 2006 at 34.00, July 2006 at 34.00, August 2006 at 34.00, September 2006 at 34.00, October 2006 at 34.00, November 2006 at 34.00, December 2006 at 34.00, January 2007 at 34.00, February 2007 at 34.00, March 2007 at 34.00, April 2007 at 34.00, May 2007 at 34.00, June 2007 at 34.00, July 2007 at 34.00, August 2007 at 34.00, September 2007 at 34.00, October 2007 at 34.00, November 2007 at 34.00, December 2007 at 34.00, January 2008 at 34.00, February 2008 at 34.00, March 2008 at 34.00, April 2008 at 34.00, May 2008 at 34.00, June 2008 at 34.00, July 2008 at 34.00, August 2008 at 34.00, September 2008 at



Sheepbridge  
Plessey  
and Allied

## Euromarkets

## Quality offers hit mediums

## Recovery in status due at Charter Cons

## Mining

the equity shareholders have to guarantee a minimum price of 75c a lb on production until project completion. This is equivalent, after allowing for 10 per cent inflation, to under £600 a tonne at present. There is to be a five year tax holiday; after that, and allowing for the government stake, the remaining equity shareholders will be entitled to 40 per cent of profits. What the earnings potential is for Charter is conjecture. But, on the basis of a £900 copper price and costs of £600 a crude calculation, the £1000 fee income, an earnings addition of 3p a share is indicated.

have held the project back while costs have risen £12m to £47m. The spice lies in that on completion the United Kingdom could be a net exporter of potash. Meanwhile the bulk of the £18m medium term loan from Barclays Bank has flowed into Charter since the year end, approximately balancing the £13m decrease in liquidity last year.

So with liquidity reasonably firm, a marginal improvement in status is likely for Charter where the prospective p/e ratio of 10½ with the shares at 176p is a clear two points below that

**Andrew Wilson**  
*Mining Correspondent*

### Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

[illegible]

Bank 9 1/2%

**NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED**  
 100, Cannon Street, London EC2R 8EP Tel: 01-538 8551

## INTERIM STATEMENT

# He's done it again!

- \* Mr Cube's worldwide spread of activities produced record half year performance.
- \* First half earnings per share are up 55%.
- \* Better return from sugar refining in the UK.
- \* Profits for the full year are expected to be higher than in 1974.

	6 months to 31 March 1974	1975
Pre-tax profits	£15.8 million	£24.3 million
Earnings per share	17.5p	27.2p



# +ART

*Out of sweetness came forth strength*

or of the full Interim Report can be obtained from Roger Foster, Secretary, Tate & Lyle, Limited, 21 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7QY.



(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]







## Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 23

### GENERAL

#### RECRUITMENT COVERS A MULTITUDE OF SINS

It is demanding, exciting and demanding! If you believe you have the personality to take all three and more in one day, have plenty of common sense and business acumen, and a good knowledge of the commercial world, you may find you would suit our extensive work. We are looking for a person between 20 and 30, who is capable of taking on a demanding job within the recruitment field to join our small select team in S.W.1. It goes without saying that for someone with all these qualities the salary will be good, commensurate with a recruitment background group and 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

328 8632

#### CAREER PROSPECTS IN PERSONNEL CONSULTING

As one of the leading companies in the field, we offer career opportunities to develop a talent and move into management. We are looking for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### Like to get involved? Then Read on!

Salary of £2,000.75p including pension and benefits. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### GET INTO PERSONNEL

As one of the leading companies in the field, we offer career opportunities to develop a talent and move into management. We are looking for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### ATTRACTIVE GRL

Mid twenties with lots of personality. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Lunch times only. PHONE NIGEL WINDRIDGE 01-248 5855

#### LIKE TO RUN A PUBLICITY LIBRARY?

Good opportunity for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### A CAREER IN PUBLISHING

One of Britain's leading publishing houses is seeking a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### SOCIAL SECRETARY

If you are well educated, attractive, aged between 25-35 and would like to travel abroad, we have a social secretary position for a young lady, ring 412 2281 or 412 2282.

#### TOP LEARNING POTENTIAL

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### RESIDENT ASSISTANT

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### INTERVIEWERS with a minimum of 2 years' experience

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### CHRISTIAN DIOR

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### CLERK/TYPIST with knowledge of shorthand

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### 22-26 FOR TELETYPE/SHORTHAND

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### WAGES CLERK

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### GENERAL

#### GIRL FRIDAY

We are looking for a 'Girl Friday' for our advertising department. The person should be a young lady, aged 20-25, with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### WEDGWOOD-GERED

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### WELFARE OFFICER

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### SECRETARIAL

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### HORSE RACING SECURITY

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAMS!

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### BE MORE THAN A SECRETARY

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### P.A. POST IN PERSONNEL AT OVER £2,500

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### WORK FOR THE MD AT £2,600

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### POTENTIAL P.A. HOT ON ADMIN!

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### AUDIO SECRETARY W.I.

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### CLIENT CONTACT AT £2,750

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### ARE YOU A COSMOPOLITAN GRL?

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### EXCLUSIVE WIFE MARKETING

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### BILINGUAL SEC with German

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

#### SECRETARY/P.A.

Highly motivated and intelligent person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## SECRETARY UP TO £2,500 P.A.

### Wanted by Financial Director and Company Secretary. Shorthand essential. Varied and interesting work. Aged preferably around 22 to 35. Applicants must be well-spoken, of good appearance and capable of working accurately and on their own initiative.

Holiday arrangements honoured. Luncheon vouchers 55p per day. Please apply to: Mrs. J. B. Maslyn, Personnel Manager, Gordon & Gough Holdings Ltd., 30 St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-353 5211

### STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

NO PROBLEM. Whatever your skills or availability come and see us, the office staff Specialists.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU 110/111 Strand, W.C.2. 01-336 6644 (Opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

### YOUNG SECRETARY WEDGWOOD

Secretary required for Advertising and Press Department of Wedgwood.

This is an interesting and varied job for young person who is keen to learn about Advertising. Good shorthand and typing essential as well as a neat and orderly mind.

Please write or telephone for appointment to Mr. Gordon Wright, Wedgwood, 158 Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-734 7262.

### HIGH FINANCIAL £2,500-£3,000

Run your own show. Utilise your own skills. Develop your own business. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Part-time. In the U.K. Managing Director of a well-known company involved in television, film and advertising. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### WORLD OF SPORT

Young Executive with leading sports magazine. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### P.A./SECRETARY

With bags of confidence who can help organise exciting new section. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### M.D. OF SMALLISH MARKET RESEARCH COMPANY

Small, friendly. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### EXECUTIVE LEVEL ROLE IN ST. JAMES'S

At around £2,700. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### GET OUT OF THAT SECRETARIAL RUT NOW!

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### TOP JOB-£3,000

Run your own show. Utilise your own skills. Develop your own business. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### ADVERTISING

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### SPANISH OR PORTUGUESE? Good

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### START AT THE TOP: Own

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### GRADUATE SECRETARIES for

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### PR-EXHIBITIONS

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

### SECRETARY/SHORTHAND

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## SECRETARIAL SECRETARY TO CHARITY PRESS OFFICER

This is an interesting and responsible job for an experienced Secretary. Good shorthand, typing, and organizational skills essential. Good salary, pension, and fringe benefits. Office close to Piccadilly.

For further details telephone DOUGLAS JAMES, 01-734 3608 or write HELP THE Aged, 100 Victoria Street, London W.1A 2AP

## ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO!

Tricky, busy, heart-thumping, exciting, and all in one! This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

Knightsbridge, S.W.8. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## WANTED TO LOOK AFTER 4 MEN!

FINANCIAL COMPANY moving from 100 Victoria Street to 100 Victoria Street. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## INTELLIGENT TEMPS

Are you an experienced Secretary with an alert mind and a flair for handling people? This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## CAREER GIRL LTD.

Efficient Secretary with initiative required for young Executive. Small friendly office. Rewards based on hard work. Awareness of current affairs an asset. Good salary, pension, and fringe benefits. Age 20-25. Salary negotiable from £2,500.

## KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Efficient Secretary with initiative required for young Executive. Small friendly office. Rewards based on hard work. Awareness of current affairs an asset. Good salary, pension, and fringe benefits. Age 20-25. Salary negotiable from £2,500.

## RING BRITISH AGRICULTURAL EXPORT COUNCIL

01-245 9819. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## IDEAL HOME MAGAZINE

Experienced Secretary required for Editor. Good typing and shorthand. Editorial experience an asset. Very busy office. Age 20-25. Salary negotiable from £2,500.

## TOP SPOT WITH PAPERBACK PUBLISHERS

Great opening in a new paperback publishing house. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Like to use your initiative? This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## LIVERPOOL STREET

Senior Secretary £2,600. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## ACME APPOINTMENTS.

100 Bishopsgate. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## TINY KNIGHTSBRIDGE SET-UP

Small, friendly, and exciting. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## MONSIEUR GUY & ASSOCIATES

93 Victoria Street, S.W.1. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## PART-TIME SECRETARY

For industrial holding group. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## P.A. ASSISTANT for Creative Director

Advertising Agency. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## SECRETARY/P.A.

This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## PARIS-FRANCE

We are an international group and we should like to recruit several English secretaries for various posts in our European H.Q.

The posts available include some top level bilingual executive positions but we also have vacancies for less experienced girls who would like to come to France. Salaries range from £3,000 to £5,000 p.a. plus tax concessions and fringe benefits. Please write with C.V. and telephone contact number either to La Chambre de Commerce Française, 196 St. James Street, London, S.W.1 (Ref. ABR) or T.A.S. 77, rue La Botte, 75008 Paris.

Interviews will be held in London during the week commencing 23rd June and as from this date you may telephone London: 01-235 2212, to arrange an interview.

## NEW AND EXCITING

Our new Executive Services have opened at the Inter-Continental Hotel. We provide top secretarial services to top executives from all countries.

We urgently need fully qualified secretaries, and/or typists, and copy typists to do present work for us.

Excellent remuneration and fringe benefits, including holiday pay, etc.

Why not get the best out of life and call to see Carole Vernon-Allen at room 167 Inter-Continental Hotel, Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, or call 01-491 3970. Manpower, the world-wide service group.

PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-499 8196 BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 1 P.M.

## BILINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A. (ENGLISH/FRENCH)

Required to set up and run small Paris Lane office for international business consultant. The suitable candidate will be aged 25+ with top level secretarial qualifications and experience and excellent references, as she will be required to work on her own initiative, take decisions, and answer visitors when her employer is travelling. Other essential qualities include a flair for organization, a smart appearance, a sense of humour and the ability to occasionally work under pressure. Salary £3,000.

Call 834 7526

## ALANGATE LEGAL SECRETARIES

£1,700 to £2,500 plus. Conveyancing, Litigation, and other legal work. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Miss Joanna Corbett, 20p L.V. a day. Miss Joanna Corbett.

## HARLEY ST. GYNACOLOGIST

Requires young secretary for research clinic at Kings College Hospital and for private practice. This is a very attractive salary for a person with a degree in Business Administration or a similar qualification, with a minimum of 2 years' experience in personnel consulting. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please







